BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1825. No. 1856

A CARD.

THE Honorable the Governor requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's Service, and of the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Servants, at Parell, to a Ball and Supper, on Monday January 2d at 9 o'Clock.

KEITH ALEX. JACKSON,
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

PARELL HOUSE,
19th Dec. 1825.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN HOUGH'S CASE BOOK
OF GENERAL, &c.

COURTS MARTIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Second Edition of the above Work, with large additions and corrections, are hereby informed, that their Copies have arrived per Brig Alacrity from London, and will be delivered on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Rupees 20 per copy.

A few spare Copies may be had at the same price.

Bombay, 26th December, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 30th Instant,

A CASE of Coloured Bunting.
A Case of Ivory balanced handled Knives and Forks, Dressing Cases, Penknives and Razors.
A Chest of Heel Balls.
Two Tierces of Ship Biscuit.
Glass and plated Candlesticks, with elegant Cut Shades, Plated Double and Triple Branch Wall Shades, Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Plated on Steel.
Jockey and Hunting Whips, Gold Seals and Keys, Breastpins, Music Boxes, and a variety of other Articles.

Medows Street, 28th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW
English built
LANDAULETTE

JUST IMPORTED,
PRICE Rs. 3500.
Medows Street, 28th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A PAIR OF CAPITAL
BAY PERSIAN
Carriage Horses

Very powerful, 14 hands 3 Inches high, and fast goers,
PRICE Rs. 1050.
Medows Street, 28th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST OPENED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
TWO CASES OF
ELEGANT
IMITATION SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS,

OF WHITE, SCARLET, CRIMSON, AND BLACK GROUNDS,
AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
Medows Street, 28th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,

ELEGANT Figured Lace Dresses, each Rs. 65
Rich Colonade flounced.
Lace Dresses, each Rs. 130, 140 and 200.
Meadows Street, 28th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

AN Elegant four branch Argaund hanging Lamp, with Spangles and Icicles, and spare Articles 300
A pair of Bronze argaund Table Lamps 100
A Plated Epergne with Silver Edges & richly cut glass dishes 250
A Pair of plated Curry dishes with Silver Edges 190
Plated bread Basket 60
Silver Bottle Stands, per pair 100
Regulation Swords 50
Staff do 50
Ditto waist belt 80
All nearly new.
Meadows Street, 28th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

FINE Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs, per piece. Rs. 30
Fine Welch Flannel, per yard. 1 2 0 to 1 3 0
Gentlemen's worstead Hose, per Doz. 18
Ditto fine Cotton half Hose. 8 0 0 to 12 0 0
Cavalry Regulation Swords each 70
Infantry ditto. 65
Regulation Sabre 100
Day & Martins Blacking, per. Doz. 15
Billiard Cues and Balls.
Meadows Street, 28TH DEC. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday the 28th Instant, a quantity of Port Wine, & Sherry, in half Chests, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. The Wine may be tasted at KEMPT & CO'S Shop, any time previous to the Sale.
Bombay, 28th Dec. 1825.

Baxter and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that they have received for Sale on Commission and will expose for Sale on Monday next Invoice of very superior English Millinery which consists of Ladies Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Frills, Cuffs, Habit Shirts, &c. Childrens Frocks, Hats, Lace and Cambric Caps, &c. containing for the number of Articles the most extensive

neat, and elegant assortment they believe to have been opened for Sale for a considerable time.

Rampart Row, 28th December 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, the 31st Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

SIXTEEN CASES

OF

EUROPE PIECE GOODS

IMPORTED by the Ship Simpson, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM PIELL, Esq. as under, viz.

10 Cases of Cambrics of different Sorts, each contains 100 Pieces.

6 Do. of Long Cloths of different numbers, each contains 50 Pieces.

TERMS

Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise they will be resold on account and risk of first purchasers.

Bombay, 28th December 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 2d January 1826.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE

EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

H. F. Dent Esq.

CONSISTING of Silver Butter, Milk and Tea Pots, Spoons and Forks, a Chopdar's Hand-Stick, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Milk Pots, Bottle Stands, Hooka Complete, Guns, and Pistols, two Racing Saddles, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1825.

Rustomjee Eduljee

TAKES the Liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this presidency that he has received for sale on Commission per Brig Tou Quzin, Capt. Lequeit, from the Isle of France, and will open his shop on Friday 30th Inst. in Meadows Street, opposite to Sir Roger de Faria's house of the undermentioned articles, viz.

Millinery and Ribbons of different Colours.

Ladies Straw and Gauze Bonnets of do.

Elegant worked and embroidered different Dresses.

Satin of different Colours.

Flower Gauze, Satin Do. and Sarsenet Ribbons.

Cotton Hand Gloves, Crape Shawls and Scarfs.

Black Camlets, Crape Pieces of different Colours.

Muscate Frontignan, Noyeau Liquieur and Madeira Wine.

Europe Clocks by D. W. Morice, &c.

N. B. Rustomjee Eduljee respectfully requests that all Purchases be liquidated by Ready Money.

Bombay, 28th December 1825.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

RACE STAND

AT POONAH,

On MONDAY, the 2nd of January,

(UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE PURCHASE.)

THE following Horses, the property of James Erskine, Esq.

I. Burgundy. A chesnut Horse, 6 years Old, 14 hands 2½ inches in height.

II. Golightly. A grey Horse, 6 years old, 13 3¼.

III. Wanderer. A grey Colt, 4 years, 15 hands.

IV. Queen Mab, A grey filly, 4 years, 14¼.

V. White Surry, A grey Horse, aged, 14 2½.

VI. Gas. A black Colt, 3 years, 14 1.

Poonah, December 21st, 1825.

For Sale

A FEW Hhds. still remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ceres, at Ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The quality of Hhds. sold of this Batch is highly approved of, and is esteemed superior to the last importation which gave such satisfaction.

A few Chests, 3 Dozen bottles in each of very Superior Brandy, ten years old from Delamain and Co. Cognac, at 20 Rupees per Doz. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Oart, with the Houses and Bakery situated therein including the Water Well, belonging to Mrs. Maria Antonia Rodrigues, at Kawell near the small Portuguese Church, have been sold by her to Mr. M. D. Cruz; any person or persons having an inheritable right, or claim or demand thereon are hereby requested to make the same known to the Printer at this office within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be admitted, and consequently the sale will be considered true.

Bombay, 26th December 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 115 each.

Rampart Row, 28th December 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 112 each.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1825.

Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ALFRED,

OF 720 TONS BURTHEN,

John Lamb,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Liverpool on the 10th January, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1825.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Exmouth A. 1.

730 TONS,

CAPTAIN SAMUEL OWEN,

Hon'ble Compauy's Service.

WAS positively to sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of October, and may be expected to arrive here in February. She will be despatched without delay.

This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, being fitted up to bring out the Commander in Chief Sir THOMAS BRADFORD, and Suite.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 28th December 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

For Freight & Passage,

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

Capt. Heathorn,

THIS Vessel has very good accommodations for Passengers and may be expected here from Calcutta in all January. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs PRINSEP and Co. Where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1825.

For Passengers only for

LONDON,

THE SHIP

SARAH,

550 TONS,

William Tucker,

(LATE OF THE GANGES)

COMMANDER.

WILL positively sail on the 8th of January 1826.

This Ship has been fitted up with every possible convenience for the accommodation of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, Plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1825.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.*

4, NEW COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

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ESTABLISHED MARCH 1824.

PERSONS effecting Assurances, with the ALLIANCE COMPANY, will enjoy the following important and striking Advantages.

I. PERFECT SECURITY.—The Capital of £5,000,000, under the immediate management of the above Board of Direction, is pledged for the security of the Assured.

II. HONOR AND LIBERALITY IN THE SETTLEMEENT OF LOSSES.—The well-known character of the Members of the Direction, affords, on this head, every possible security.

III. MODERATE PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE.

The Scale of Premiums has been prepared expressly for India; and the Rates are lower than those which have been hitherto required in this Country.

IV. PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS BY THE ASSURED.

THE PROFITS appropriated to the Assured, will be distributed at the close of each successive period of Five Years, in the form of a per-centage, on the Premiums which have been paid.

V. Parties who obtain the settlement of losses from Fire are not thereby deprived of their right to participate in the profits of the Company.

VI. Losses by Lightning will be made good.

VII. The extended scale on which the Society is formed, gives rise to the expectation that the Profits to be divided will be large.

REMINGTON, CRWFORD and Co.
Agents for Bombay.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PERSONS who have made Five successive Annual Payments on their Policy, previous to each division of the Profits, or who by One Payment of the Premium for Five or more Years, have had their Property assured at the Office for not less than the above period, are to participate in the Profits.

No Charge is made for Policies when the Sum assured amounts to £300 or upwards.

PREMIUMS.

No. I.

FIRST CLASS OF ASSURANCES,

At Seven Shillings and Six Pence per Cent.

Private Dwelling-Houses, of Brick or Stone, without any admixture of Timber in their external walls, detached from other Buildings, or separated from them by complete party walls, covered with Slate, Tile, Metal, or other incombustible Material, with the usual Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Public or Private Warehouses, constructed and circumstanced as above, in which Goods, hazardous or not hazardous, are deposited, and in which *no* trade or manufacture is carried on.

No. II.

SECOND CLASS OF ASSURANCES.

At Ten Shillings and Six Pence per Cent.

Public or private Warehouses, constructed as detailed in No. I. where the Goods deposited are chiefly, or wholly, of a hazardous description.

No. III.

THIRD CLASS OF ASSURANCES.

In this Class are included all Assurances on Buildings in which trades and manufactures are carried on,—in which machinery is employed,—and in which the occupations of the inhabitants are attended with an unusual degree of risk.

The Rates of Premium vary according to the specialities of each case.

*** No Building, the external walls of which are wholly, or in part, constructed or Timber, will be assured by this Company.

Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Resin, Oil, and Spirits, are donominated Hazardous Goods.

In the *third class* of Assurances, are included the Stock and Goods of Coopers, Soap-Makers, Bread-Bakers, Tallow-Chandlers, Tallow-Melters, Brewers, Stable-Keepers, Rope-Makers, Japanners, Sugar-Refiners, Sugar-Grinders, Distillers, Musical Instrument-Makers.—Likewise Factories worked by Steam-Engines, Cotton-Screws, Chemists' Laboratories, Theatres.

CONDITIONS.

1.—It is incumbent on every person desiring Assurance from Fire, to describe clearly the construction of the building to be assured, or containing the property to be assured, according to the distinctions noted above: also to state the nature of the goods, or other property, on which Assurance is proposed; and whether there be any Stove, Coakel, Furnace, or other implement for producing fire-heat, by which the risk may be in any degree increased. After an Assurance shall have been effected, it is necessary for the Assured to communicate immediately to the Company any alteration which may subsequently be made in the buildings, in the description of the goods deposited, or the trade or process carried on in them, if any these changes increase the risk which has been assured, and in every other respect to be

fectly explicit in his communications with the Directors, as any omission or misrepresentation vitiates the policy.

II.---No claims will be allowed for loss occasioned by the invasion of a foreign enemy, by civil commotio n, or by any military or usurped power; and all Assurances on property in foreign countries are to be suspended during the continuance of any such invasion, or civil commotion.

III —Books of Accouht, written Securities, Bills, Bonds, ready Money, Tallies, and Gunpowder, are not to be held assured by any policy granted by this Company.

IV—.No description of property is to be considered assured by any policy, unless specifically mentioned in sush policy.

V.—Assurances made with other Companies on property assured by this Company must be noticed, either in, or by indorsement upon, the policies granted by this Company. Persons neglecting to notify such Assurances with other Companies, will forfeit their right of recovery on this Company.

VI.—No Assurance proposed to this Company is to be considered in force, until the premium be paid.

VII.---If property assured by this Compan y should pass by death, assignment, or otherwi se, into new hands, the interest in the policy may be preserved to the successor, provided such succession be allowed at the office by indorsement on the policy, and if goods assured be removed to a new situation, the Assurance may be continued, by indorsement on the policy ; an extra premium will be charged, if the risk be increased by the removal.

VIII.---If any loss or damage by fire be sustained on property assured with this Company. the person assured is forthwith to give notice of such loss or damage at the Company's office ; and as soon as possible after, and within three months at the utmost, to deliver in to the Company as exact an account of the particulars and amount of such loss or damage as the nature of the case may admit. If it be required. such account shall be supported by the oath or affirmation of the party assured ; by the attestation or certificate of some persons who reside within the parish, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the sufferer, and who may be competent witnesses to the character of the Assured, and to the fairness of the claim; and further, by the production of such books, document or vochers, as may appear necessary. If there be found to be any false swearing, fraud, collusion, or wilful mis-statement, on the part or behalf of the person assured, or if it shall appear that the fire shall have been occasioned by any wilful act or connivance on his part, the policy in such case shall be void, and the right of recovery forfeited.

IX.---In every case of loss, the Company will reserve to itself the right of reinstatement, in preference to the payment of claims, if it shall judge the former course to be most expedient.

X.---If any difference shall arise with respect to the amount of any claim for loss or damage by fire, and no fraud be suspected, such difference shall be submitted to arbitrators indifferently chosen, whose award, or that of their umpire, shall be conclusive.

Persons desirous of making Assurances for seven years, by one payment, will the charged for six years only.

In annual Assurances the premium will be calculated from the day on which the Assurance is proposed for one year. On Assurances for less than a year the premium will be reduced. In the cases of short period Assurances, the policies will absolutely cease at six o'clock in the evening of the day specified in the policies.

No acknowledgements for the Assurances taken will be issued, except such as are on printed forms, and witnessed by one of the clerks or agents of the Company.

The renewal premiums must be paid annually, within fifteen days after the expiration of each year, or the Assurance will be void.

Losses occasioned by lightning will be made good.

Reasonable expenses incurred in the removal of property from fire, will be paid.

Buildings, on which Assurances are proposed, will be surveyed free of any expense to the party, if required.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of JOOTA NARRAN late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, be granted to NAGUR JOOTA, the only Son and Hair at Law of the said deceased.—All Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 17th day of December 1825.

BROWNE, Proctor.

જાહેર ખબર *

મરનાર જુઠા નારણ શ્રી મુમબઇનો હીનદુ હતો તેની માલ મીલકતનુ આખતીઆર નામુલે વાશાનું કિ મરનારનો કિખલો છો કરો તથા બારેશ નામે નાગરજુ ઠાઈ શ્રી મુમબઇની જુડીકેટરની અપરીમ કોરટમો અરજ કીધોછે જે મહને મલે કિ વાશતે શાર વે લોકો તેનાં બાકશાતાવો હો કિ તેનાંવોતે જાહેર થાઈ *

તા૦ ૧૭ મી ડીજેમબર ૧૮૨૫

બરોન

કોરટનો વકીલ

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1825.

mbay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1825. No. 1856.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CASTLE, 16TH DECEMBER 1825.

...n'ble the Governor in Council.

...f 1825.—Acting Assistant Surgeon ...pointed to officiate as Assistant to ...d Garrison Surgeon at Surat, in lieu ...ond, who was appointed to this duty ... Order No. 370 of the present year.

...bay Castle, 17th Dec. 1825.

...5 of 1825.—The Honourable the Go... Council has been pleased in the Gene... ...rtment, to appoint Assistant Surgeon ... attached to the 44th Madras Native In... to execute pro tempore the duties of ... Surgeon at Sholapoor.

Bombay Castle, 20th Dec. 1825.

... 389 of 1825.—The following Orders by ...fficer Commanding the Field Force in Cutch ...onfirmed the term "Overseer," being sub... ...ted for that of "Conductor" in the second ...er.

An Order dated Camp Juruck 11th November ...25, appointing Surgeon Moyle to perform the ...ties of "Staff Surgeon" in addition to his ...ther duties until the arrival of Surgeon Craw.

An Order dated Camp Juruck 9th November 1825, appointing Serjeant W. Atkins of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, to be Acting Conductor in the Engineer Department, Serjeant David Vaughan 2d Bombay European Regiment, to be Acting Staff Serjeant in that Department, Private Archibald Archbell His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, and Serjeant William Deveriux His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, to be Acting Sub Conductor in the Commissariat Department.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1824.

No. 390 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Marine Department, to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon Dickson to the charge of the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Ternate, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Fallon reported Sick.

Bombay Castle, 22d December 1825.

No. 391 of 1835.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Sea on sick Certificates for two months from the respective dates of their embarkation.

Lieutenant G. McIntosh 22d Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant G. H. Macdonall, 11th do. do. do.

No. 392 of 1825.---The following appointment is sanctioned.

Artillery.

Lieutenant T. E. Cotgrave Adjutant 2d Battalion of Artillery, to be Major of Brigade to the Artillery, vice Foy proceeded on forlough to Europe.—Date of Appointment 19th Dec. 1825.

No. 393 of 1825.—The undermentioned Cadets having arrived at the Presidency on Board the Ship Upton Castle on the 12th instant, and having produced certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, Mr. Honner Cadet from the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and Mr. Goodenough for the Infantry to Ensign—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

...8 Mr. Charles Forbes Honner.

Infantry.

No. 521 Mr. Robert Henry Goodenough.

No. 394 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons, to comnand the Northern Districts of Guzerat, Date of Appointment 10th Instant.

No. 395 of 1825.—With reference to the Government Order of the 31st of July 1825, published in General Orders on the 1st of the following month, relative to the provision of personal Camp Equipage by the Officers on this Establishment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare, that the 4th Clause thereof stands abolished from and after the 1st of January next ensuing, and that no Tent will be gratuitously issued to subaltern Officers in His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service subsequent to that date.

Bombay Castle, 22d Dec. 1825.

No. 396 of 1825.—The undermentioned temporary appointments are confirmed by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

An order by Lieut. Col. G. Midford, dated Camp Bhooj, 22d October 1824, appointing Lieutenant R. G. King, to perform the duties of Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, vice Candy appointed a Quarter Master of Brigade.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel H. Smith dated Camp Deesa, 14th November, appointing Lieut. and Interpreter Brown, of the 8th Regt. N. I. to officiate as Interpreter to the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry, and 4th Regt. of Native Infantry, until further orders vice Lieut. Ottey, of the latter Regt. ordered into arrest.

An Order by Major B. Gerrans dated Camp Kaira 20th October, directing Lieutenant and Interpreter Fortune of the Provincial Battalion to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 19th Regt. N. I. at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Lieutenant and Interpreter Dampier absent on sick Certificate or until further Orders.

An Order by the same Officer dated Camp Kaira 21st November 1825, directing Captain J. H. Irwin 19th Regiment N. Infantry to take charge of the Brigade Major's Office during the absence of Captain Gillum on leave to the Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Thomas Lavie A. B. Chaplain in Cutch.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21ST DEC. 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d.* to 1 | 11*d.*
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras..30 ...do. 87 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1825.

GOVT. GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
CALCUTTA :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

The *Enterprize*, Steam Vessel, Capt. Johnston, left England on the 19th of August, and anchored at Diamond Harbour at 1 P. M. yesterday, having been 109 days in performing the voyage; she arrived off Calcutta this day at noon.

By the *Helen*, G. Langley, from Rangoon the 24th of November, we have received intelligence of a rencontre with the Enemy. A private letter says:

"I send you a List of the Officers killed and wounded in the affair of the 16th ultimo. —Two Brigades, consisting of Four Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, under Colonel McDowall, had been sent to dislodge the enemy from a position on the road, by which it was intended our army should advance; but they were found to be in much greater force than was expected—Our troops advanced by three different routes, and could not all come into action—those engaged, retired in the best order.

"*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded in action with the Enemy, in advance of Prome, on the 16th of November.*

Killed

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant R. MacDowall.

Wounded.

43rd Madras Native Infantry.—Captain H. Wiggens, slightly—Capt. A. McLeod, slightly—Lieut. T. C. Rankin, dangerously, since dead—Lieut. E. C. Manning, severely.

28th Madras Native Infantry—Captain H. Coyle, severely and dangerously.

22d Madras Native Infantry—Major R. L. Evans, severely—Captain C. M. Bird, severely and dangerously—Lieut. J. P. Hay, severely and dangerously—Lieut. F. Darby, slightly—Lieut. J. Shepherd, slightly—Lieut. M. Poole. slightly

51 Rank and File Killed—103 Wounded —39 Missing."

Having just received a letter from Bhurtpore, dated the 10th inst. we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following particulars of our proceedings in that quarter.

On the 8th of this month, His E...

lency the commander in Chief marched with the troops from Muttra, and at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 10th, took possession of a rising ground to the Southeast of the town, which was invested by about 25,000 Infantry and 5000 Cavalry.—All negotiations being at an end, some Engineer officers & a strong party, proceeded to reconnoitre, which was no sooner perceived from the walls, than the guns opened, and with some effect, but the returns not having been made when this account came away, we are unable to state how many of our people suffer'd. Some horses were killed, and we regret to hear, that Captain Forbes of the Engineers, had his arm severely fractured; which, it is feared, will deprive the besiegers of his valuable services.

The Bund from which the ditches of the town and fort are supplied with water, was taken possession of by our troops, and the artillery consisting of 130 guns, was hourly expected from Agra.

The fire from the walls, was received with no small demonstration of delight by our troops, as it evinced a determination on the part of Doorgen Loll, to decide the question by arms, which must inevitably sink the Jaats from their pride of place, and teach them to acknowledge, that Bhurtpore is not invulnerable, or its inhabitants more favoured by the gods than their neighbouring countrymen.

The reports lately in circulation, regarding Runjeet Singh, appear to have been correct as to warlike preparations, but far otherwise with respect to his intentions and the destination of his army, for which, by the latest accounts it seems he had mark'd out a route towards the west, by the construction of a bridge over the Indus, the Camp being at Rotas, a place on the east side of that river and to the N. N. W. of Lahore. Particulars are not stated, nor is the immediate object mentioned, but from some proceedings on the part of Persia, there is little doubt that the Raja of the Punjab, finds active operations necessary, for the support of his friendly neighbours, and the security of his own interests on the western frontier.

The town of Hirat, a place of considerable wealth and importance, which stands on the high road from Persia to Hindoostan, has long been viewed by the Government of that country, as a desirable object for conquest; and by the Calcutta Gazette, from which we have extracted the intelligence, it appears, success has attended a late attempt, under the conduct of a Persian Prince, who verned part of Khorassan. Such a asp of territory, must of course create small alarm, and the clashing of unter interests amongst the surrounding petty states, have probably given rise to jealousies, that may afford Runjeet ample employment for his political and martial abilities, the first of which, we never suspected to be at so low an ebb, as to venture his reputation for the latter, in a contest with the English.

In noticing the increase of vagrants, our good brother of the Courier has acted the part of a faithful monitor; his facts are not to be disputed, and we believe his opinions accord with those generally entertained in Bombay, at least, as to suppressing the nuisance. We were far from wishing to damp his exertions, and are happy to find he did not mean "there was a natural connection between crime and poverty" for, marriage between a beggar and a thief, appeared extremely like it, but this we now presume was a little flourish of imagination to enliven a subject, which would have attracted but little interest in the dull form of a report from the Grand Jury; and to say the truth, considerable skill has been displayed, not only in drawing characters and the development of plots, but in the general dramatic arrangement, for he began with the moral of a beggars opera "*Surely honesty never with poverty stray'd, For necessity spurns all the laws ever made,* and finishes with the lively entertainment of the *Virgin unmask'd.*

Yesterday morning, the Elphinstone Cruizer arrived with Col. Stannus the Resident of Bushire, who has been obliged by ill health to visit this Presidency.

By a native correspondent we have been informed that an Embassy is in progress from the Persian Court to our Supreme Government. The person appointed, is said to be the King's brother-in-law Mahommed Mehedy Khan Mazenderanee with a suite of 300 attendants. From the rank and consequence attached to this mission, it is conjectured to be on matters of great importance.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Lieut. Outram, Engineers.
Capt. C. Newport 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. S. Hennell, Marine B.
Lieut. Sinclair, Artillery.
Lieut. Webb.
Lieut. Laurie, 12th Regt. N. I.
Capt. A. Gordon, Madras Army.
Lieut. McGillivray, Engineers,
Surg. Wm. Fraser, 15th. Regt.
Capt. Wm. Cazalet, 12th Regt.
Lieut. Wilkie, 15th. Regt.
Ensign H. A. Lawrence, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. W. Flints, 4th Madras Lt. Cy.

DEPARTURES.—Surg. R. Pinkey, 2d Grs.
Lieut. & Adjt. Blackley, Invd. B.
Lieut. & Qr. Master, George McIntosh, 22d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. & Qr. Master George Macdonell, 11th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. John McLennan, 11th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. M. B. Jackson, 4th Extra Bn.
Ensign Thomas Jackson, Do.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NA

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 21st, Brig A
Trader,) George Findlay, Comm
London 3rd July, Madeira 29th D
the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 3rd
Dec 10th.

Do. 25, The Hon'ble Company's
Amherst, Capt. C. J. Maillard, Comm
Cannanore, 17th Dec.

Do. do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mu
bhoy, Syrang, from Jambooshire.

Dec. 27, H. C. Ship of War Elp
Captain G. B. Walker, from Muscat
13th.

Passengers per Amherst.—Major
Campbell, Lt. Bedmond, Lieut Taylor

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 24th, Armed ke
gilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang, to
Bunder.

Do. 25th, French Ship La Dan, J.
Commander, to Allepie.

*Passenger by the H. C. Ship of Wa
phinstone.*—Col. Stannus.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cumbrian for London.
Maitland for ditto.
Alfred for ditto.
Sarah for ditto.
Loocey for Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—December 8. Ship Malvina, Charles Howard, from Sincapore 8th November.

DEPARTURES.—November 27. Brig Sarah, H. Lambie, for Penang.

29. Ship Lady Campbell, G. Betham, for London.

Ditto Caroline, W. Kidson, for Ramree.

Ditto Nerbudda, G. Wallace, for Ditto.

December 1. Ship Africa, John Skelton, for London via Mauritius

2. Arab Brig Vestal, Hussen bin Abrahim, for Muscat.

3. Ship Sir Charles Forbes, Thomas Foulerton, for London.

Do. Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, for Arracan.

Do. Arab Ship Puttahel Mobaruck, Nacoda, for Muscat.

4. Ship Jane, C. Maitland, for Rangoon.

5. Ship Ceres, Fraser, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Jehangeer, G. Wise, for Madras.

6. Ship Sunbury, A. H. Budwell, for Bombay.

7. Ship Mediterranean, R. H. Gibson, for Batavia.

Extract from the report, from the Ship Malvina, Captain Charles Howard, from Singapore, the 8th November, Malacca and Penang, 20th ditto.

The Ship Arethusa, left Singapore for Calcutta on the 28th October.

The John Adam, sailed from Singapore for Calcutta, on the 6th November.

The Mellekel Bhury of Bengal, and Ann of Bombay, left the same day as ourselves.

The Portsea was to sail the next day, having the Resident of Singapore on board, for this Port.

The Charles Grant, sailed for Chi[na], from Penang, on the 30th November.

On the 24th November, passed a Ship, standing to the Eastward, supposed to be the Carnatic.

The Eleanor arrived at Singapore, from Batavia, on the 7th, bringing a contiunation of disastrous accounts from that quarter.

Spoke the Helen, Captain Langle
Tail of the Reef, from Rangoon, a
Ship, supposed to be the Jo

Passenger from Sing
M. D., H. C. S

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d December, Mrs. Leech, of a son.

DEATH.—On the 20th instant, at the house of her Father, Mrs. Rosaura D. Pinto, the third Daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, after a lingering and painful sickness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation. Mrs. Pinto departed this life at the early age of 16 years, and by the engaging manners which she possessed in the highest degree, she was beloved by every body who knew her. She lived married little more than a year, and by her premature death, in the absence of a Father who doated upon her, she has left conjointly with him her disconsolate Husband and a large circle of relations and friends to bewail her loss. Her remains were buried in the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort.

CALCUTTA.

IRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 27th November, Lady of Captain J. T. Lewis of the 28th Re- nt Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

t Burdwan, on the 28th November, the Lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Bhanliah, on the 29th November, the Lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Sylhet, on the 29th November, the Lady Henry Harris, Esq. ghter.

At Calcutta, o ber, the Lady E. B. Smit

t Calcut s. Sarah ck, th nior, of a

Theodosia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rhenius, aged 1 year, 2 months and 7 days.

CALCUTTA.

Lahore and Afghanistan.—By the latest accounts from the Punjab, it appears that Rajah RUNJEET SINGH was encamped at Rotas, a place 107 miles N. N. W. of the City of Lahore, at the end of October, and making preparations for constructing a bridge of boats across the Indus. The Afghan Chief YAR MAHOMMUD KHAN, had left Cabul and halted at Bagramee, in the vicinity of that city, on his way to Peshawur. DOST MAHOMMUD KHAN had proceeded on an expedition to the Hills, and SOOLTAN MAHOMMUD KHAN remained in authority at Cabul.

The news from Herat, received via Amritsir, is of rather an interesting description. It appears that the Persian Prince who governs part of Khorassan, had arrived from Meshed with a large army at Toorbut, a place belonging to MAHOMMUD KHAN, the son of ESA KHAN, whose territory is situated in the hilly country between Meshed and Herat. MAHOMMUD KHAN applied for assistance to the Dooraunee Prince, KAMRAN, who sent Sirdars SALOV KHAN, and PEER MAHOMMUD KHAN, with 4000 horse, to his support, and at the same time despatched an Envoy to the Ruler of Oorgunj (Kharezm) requesting his co-operation.

When the Prince KAMRAN arrived near Toorbut, he determined to make an attack by night on the Persian army. The other party, however, having heard of the design, and the preparations that were making against them, were first to attack. The Dooranness sustained a defeat, ma- y prisoners were taken, and the Sirdars were d to retire to Herat, leaving Toorbut in n of the Persians, who seized and put s Chief.

ean time, MAHOMMUD RUHEEM er of Oorgunj, according to 's request, advanced to men, but the latter roach, shut the gates encamped outside to the Prince, istance, and our gates, e? Pay return AM- ve. es i- nj. d

Staff have travelled, and had derived comfortable relief from the new Staging Bungalows, of which there are thirty-two on the military road to Benares. The distance from Calcutta to Agra we believe, may be reckoned at about 835 miles, divided into eighty-four Stages. Three travellers have started together by Dawk every other evening since the beginning of November, requiring twelve men each, consequently the aggregate number of carriers employed, in the present exigency, exceeds three thousand, not one of whom are in the Company's employ. It seems that the Dawks are further engaged to the 15th instant, by Officers and Surgeons proceeding to join the Grand Army. *On dit* that the Post Master General has been authorized to direct the construction of six more new Staging Bungalows between Sherghatty and Patna, via Gya, and we hope to hear that Government will in due course extend the great convenience thus liberally afforded, as far as Cawnpore, a long stretch of above 200 miles. A party of Ladies and Gentlemen are about to stage it up, to Cawnpare and Meerut, being by far the most pleasant and most economical, as well as the most expeditious mode of travelling.

[*The Government Gazette*,—*Dec.* 5

By the *Malvina*, we have received a Singapore *Chronicle*, of the 27th October, from which we have extracted some interesting intelligence relative to the insurrection in Java; it is of a very disastrous character, and represents the insurgent's force at 40,000 men, while the Dutch garrison at Solo were reduced to such distress as to be forced to eat their own horses. The Dutch General was acting with great prudence and treating such prisoners as he made with great kindness—but the enemy it appears had adopted a wary policy and were determined not to risk a battl their position in the plain between and Brambanan is described as e difficult in a Military point of viev stated to be the very place in which jesty's 22nd Dragoons suffered so 1812.

It is stated in a Penang pap Sourabaya was actually in the posse the Insurgents, and that the Dutc hemmed in and surrounded in Samar

Bengal Hurkaru,—*De*

EUROPE.

The Duke of Biron heard the de for his instant death pronounced by Revolutionary Tribunal, in 1793, wit unmoved tranquillity. On returning to prison, his philosophy maintained that character of Epicurian indifference which had accompanied his happier years; he ordered some oysters and white wine. The executioner entered as he was taking this last repast. "My friend," said the Duke, "I will attend you; but let me finish my oysters. You must requir strength for the business you have to pe form; you shall drink a glass of wine wi me." He filled a glass for the executi er, another for the turnkey, and one himself; and went to the place of e cution, where he met death with the

rage that distinguished almost all the victims of that fearful period.

The damage done to the Plymouth Breakwater by the tremendous storm of November, is now undergoing repair. The masses of stone are no longer put into their places rude & unshapen as formerly; but the top and the two sloping sides are now built up of regular square blocks of marble, of an immense size, and the same care is taken in squaring & disposing of them as if they were intended for the fronts of houses. The sea will now have one vast uniform surface presented to its influence; and we hope, from the manner in which the stones are laid, that even a ruder tempest than that of last winter will not displace them.

Last week, a woman happening to pass through a field near Bruff, in the county of Limerick, in which a bull was, was gored to death by the animal; and what is remarkable, she was on her way to the sessions, to prosecute the owner of it for an assault.

Sir Matthew Decker was a man of piety and extensive benevolence, and once received a very strange compliment on that score. Lord Wm. Paulet, second son of the first Duke of Bolton, was so extremely ignorant as to ask who wrote St. Mathew's Gospel: some wag replied, "Sir Matthew Decker." Lord William, [illegible] heard Sir Matthew's character [illegible]ity and piety, believed it, and be[illegible]self a pious person, left Sir Mat[illegible]egacy, in consideration of the ex[illegible]ork of his Gospel.

[illegible]or fellow (a perfect stranger to [illegible]rts) was found dead at Pollard's-[illegible]ar this town (Horsham), suppo[illegible]e occasioned by the hot weather, [illegible]aking too free with the luxuriant [illegible] water, as he was returning from [illegible]r. He was had to the Cock, South[illegible], where the Coroner's Inquest was held on Tuesday. He had a small [illegible]le, which contained a pair of trou[illegible] and two neckcloths, and some papers [illegible] political nature; and twopence in his pocket; but nothing to lead to the least discovery who he is, and to whom he belongs.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Three men fell down dead near Ba[illegible]singstoke on Tuesday, from the exces[illegible]sive heat. Soda-water Is. per bottle a[illegible] Basingstoke.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday Wi[illegible] Tant, the jockey who was to have ridde[illegible] Presentiment, at our races on Wedne[illegible]ay, was taken suddenly ill on his retur[illegible] Prestbury, from training; and althoug[illegible]edical assistance was promptly procu[illegible]d, it was of no avail, as he expired soon[illegible]er. The poor fellow had declared but [illegible]ay or two before, that he would never ride another race when his present engagements were over; but would retire with his wife and children to enjoy the competence he had so hardly earned. He was in his 35th year, bore an excellent character, and was a first-rate jockey. His death is to be attributed to the effects of overtraining, and the excessive excitement of heat.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—NAPLES, June 21.—On the 14th, in the afternoon, during a thunder-storm at Avigliano, in the province of Basilicata, the lightning struck the house of one Antonio Somma. Having killed his wife, at the door, the lightning descended into the shop below, and struck the owner and a friend, who were for a time insensible; they, however, soon recovered, and had received no injury; but all attempts to recover the wife were in vain: the circumstance was the more affecting, as she held closely pressed to her breast a female infant, who, to the astonishment of every body, was untouched by the lightning, which had killed the mother.

Dr. Majendie has discovered that if a dog is fed on white bread and water, and confined wholly to that diet, he will die within 50 days; but if the bran is left in the bread, no bad effects are experienced by the animal.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday eve[illegible]ning, a Coroner's Inquest was held [illegible] the Regent's Arms, Regent-street [illegible] body of a new-born male infa[illegible] Holt, a surgeon in Holy [illegible] Westminster, stated, tha[illegible] brought to his house [illegible] was new-born, an[illegible] the appearance of [illegible] alive. The[illegible] which app[illegible] twisted [illegible] A por[illegible] Pic[illegible] del[illegible] di[illegible] 6[illegible] fe[illegible]

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been on the basket. The direction appeared to be written by two persons, a male and a female. The witness stated that he had made every inquiry he could without learning any thing that could throw suspicion on any known person. The Jury expressed an anxiety to have the matter fully investigated, and it was agreed that Weale should go down to Winchester, to make further inquiries to give time for which—the Jury adjourned. *The Morn. Chro.*

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

(From the *Etoile* of Tuesday.)

We have before announced that a commission, nominated by Baron Millius, Governor of French Guyana, had set out to explore the sources of the Oyapock and the Maroni. This commission re[illegible] turned on the 24th of January last, an[illegible] though a variety of circumstances hav[illegible] prevented the completion of its objec[illegible] yet it proceeded a considerable distan[illegible] from the mouth of the river Oyapoc[illegible] and has entered into an alliance with t[illegible] tribe of the Oyampis. Ounanica, the ch[illegible] of this tribe, had sealed this union w[illegible] an oath of fidelity to the King of Fra[illegible] M. Boden, comm[illegible]nder of the French [illegible] pedition, inve[illegible] with the unif[illegible] insignia of [illegible] ing this c[illegible] mony th[illegible] sted b[illegible] unan[illegible] the [illegible] sig[illegible]

taken his seat, a Spanish youth named FERNANDO ANDRES LORENZO, a Frenchman named LOUIS SANDRES, a man named BUCK, who is foreman to Messrs. Lane and Belling, trunkmakers to his Majesty, Coventry-street, Haymarket, and Riley, a Constable of St. Giles's, presented themselves before the Magistrate, under circumstances of a very singular nature. The Spanish youth is about 17 years of age, of mild and pleasing manners. The Frenchman, Sandres, is an old man, and his tattered and worn-out clothes formed a contrast to the respectable appearance of young Lorenzo. After a patient inquiry the following facts were elicited: Young Lorenzo is the son of a Spaniard of some consideration, possessing a large estate at Bilboa. Abont three years ago he sent Lorenzo to this country, to receive an English education, to fit him for commercial pursuits. On his journey to England he stopped at Cadiz, and there he met with Sandres, who was at that time Captain of a French trading vessel. On Lorenzo arriving in England, he went to the Commercial Academy of Mr. Hoggs, at Barnett, and there he was taught to write and speak our language. His father transmitted him funds to pay for his education, clothes, &c. Having finished his schooling, Lorenzo wished to return to Spain, or to engage in business, and he wrote to his father upon the subject. About a week ago the father remitted 900l. to Mr. Hoggs, to be paid to Lorenzo, and directed the latter to take a passage on board a ship for Buenos Ayres, where he has many relatives, but not to return to Spain, in consequence of the distracted state of that country. Mr. Hoggs came to London on Saturday last, and accompanied Lorenzo to the Bank of England, and there he received a note for 500l., and four hundred sovereigns, and having paid them to Lorenzo he left him. Lorenzo accidentally met in the street his Cadiz acquaintance, Louis Sandres, but his condition was much altered. The unsuspecting youth having no acquaintance in London, accosted Sandres, and told him that he was going to Buenos Ayres, and that he had 900l. in his possession. Sandres declared that he would accompany Lorenzo to Buenos Ayres, which gave Lorenzo infinite delight. Sandres, according to his own statement, had, since he parted from Lorenzo at Cadiz, been very unfortunate; he was sailing between Cadiz and Greece, and was boarded by a pirate, and all hands on board were put into an open boat, without chart, compass, or food, and the vessel and cargo were carried off. He (Sandres) was knocked up and obtained a passage to England, and in consequence of a petition being circulated among some mercantile men in the city, about 100l. had been subscribed for him. His lodging was in Hampshire Hog-yard. St. Giles's, a wretched hole, where he occupied part of a bed in a room holding 5 or 6 beds let out to foreigners. To this place he conveyed young Lorenzo. The latter disliking the place, hired a lodging in the neighbourhood, but he imprudently gave his 900l. into the hands of Monsieur Louis Sandres to keep for him till they embarked for Buenos Ayres. On Wednesday they went out together and purchased clothes suitable for the voyage; they then entered the shop of Messrs. Lane and Billing, Coventry-street, and purchased two trunks which Lorenzo paid for: while Lorenzo was examining the trunks, Louis Sandres said I will go out one minute, I shall be back soon." Lorenzo sat down, and an hour elapsed, but Monsieur Sandres did not make his appearance. Buck, the shopman, having observed the shabby appearance of Sandres questioned Lorenzo, as to the cause of Sandres not coming back. Lorenzo stated to him that Sandres had 900l. of his money, but he being a stranger in London, he did not know the street in which Sandres lived. Buck accompained Lorenzo in various directions, but Sandres could not be seen, nor could they discover the street in which he lived. Buck, very kindly got a bed for the distressed youth on Wednessday night, and yesterday morning they took another walk through several parishes, and Lorenzo could not see any place resembling that in which Monsieur Sandres lived. On their returning towards Coventry-street, Lorenzo said, "I remember there was a Church with Iron rails, and a clock, and a picture shop nearly opposite." Buck took the youth to St. Martin's, St. Ann's, and finally to St. Giles's Church. On their arrival at the latter place the youth exclaimed, "Now, I know the place." He went to the picture shop, and from thence to a court adjoining, and pointed out the house of Monsieur Sandres. Buck procured the aid of Riley, the constable of St. Gile's, and as they were about to enter the house, Monsieu Sandres came down the yard, and Buck gave him into the custody of Riley. Buck went to Sandres's apartment, and saw his wife, and she instantly delivered up the property, viz—a note of 500l. and 390 sovereigns, and 70l belonging to Sandres. Riley brought all parties before the Magistrate.

Mr. ROE asked Sandres how he came to leave the youth in the shop and go away; as it was suspected he intended to deprive him of his property. Sandres having given a narrative of his misfortunes, and of the assistance he received from Alderman Wood and others, said that he left the trunk-maker's shop to go and see a friend that he had appointed to meet; that he was detained longer than he expected, and on his re-

turn he m... not find out th... Monsieur Lorenzo.

It was stated that Monsieur San... was in the habit of using a public-house, frequented by foreigners, the Lemon Tree, in the Hymarket, which is the adjoining street to Coventry-street, and, therefore, his story was improbable.

Mr. ROE having expressed some doubt as to the truth of Sandres's explanation of his conduct, also expressed his approbation of the excellent conduct of Buck by whose exertions the money had been recovered; and he ordered the money to be restored to the youth, and the seventy pounds returned to Mons. Sandres. Lorenzo requested Buck to take charge of the money; but he declined, and proposed that it should be deposited in the hands of Mr. Stables, a gentleman who is chairman of the Committee of St. Giles's Parish. The Magistrate approved of the proposition, and Mr. Stables received the money, and paid it into the bank of Sir Walter Stirling; and it is intended to adopt some means of preventing the youth from being plundered of his property, which, from his extreme simplicity, he would be so liable t... The youth lodges with Mr. Buck t... he sails for Buenos Ayres.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 3...

WESTERN SHIP CANAL BILL.

Lord FOLKESTONE objected to the bring... up the report of this bill, on the ground ... the standing orders of the house had not ... complied with. He maintained that the ... subscribers presented was altogether fac... there were persons' names down for 2... 300 shares each who were not holders ... and many names down of persons wh... no share or interest at all.

The SPEAKER said that, by the fo... the house, the report must be receiv... it would be open to the noble lord ... his objection on an after stage.

Mr. A. BARING hoped that this ... taken would not prejudice the hous... the bill; the committee which had ... the report had been remarkably we... ed.

Mr. BROGDEN said, that the ob... bill was beneficial one and con... though there might be errors i... subscribers, it could be co... cation.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDG... the standing orders of th... complied with.

Sir JOSEPH YORK thou... altogether fabricated. Th... in it the names of memb... had declared they had n... concern. At least, he c... tion as very suspicious...

Sir THOMAS ACLAN... trusted that the nob... withdraw his objectio...

Mr. W. WILLIAM...

contents of the list of subscribers. He thought the scheme entirely a delusion, and would not lend his support to it. In fact, it was avowed that the subscribers, as they were called, did not hold themselves liable for the amount of their shares, but merely for a deposit of one per cent.

The SPEAKER said, that whatever might be the view of those subscribers, by the standing orders of the house their pledge must be given for the whole.

Mr. B. GORDON wished to know what course gentlemen should take whose names were put down without their consent?

The SPEAKER said, that of course such persons would not be subscribers.

The report was then received.

Mr. HOME DRUMMOND moved the further consideration of the report on the Edinburgh water-works bill.

Mr. P. GRANT moved that it be taken into consideration this day six months.

The house divided, after a discussion, in which Sir R. FERGUSSON, Sir J. MARJORIBANKS, Mr. J. SMITH, Sir J. YORKE, Mr. SY[illegible], Mr. CALCRALT, and Sir G. WARRENDER, took part, when the number were—

For the bill, 49 | Against it, 54 | Majority against it, 5.

Mr. CURTEIS presented several petitions from the inhabitants of Brighton, in favour of the Brighton improvement bill; and others from the builders and public bodies connected with the town, against it. The further consideration of the report on this bill was postponed until Monday next.

The Irish mining joint stock company bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord BINNING presented the 22d report of commissioners of the Caledonian canal.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

On the motion of Lord BINNIG, an humble address was framed to His Majesty, praying [illegible]ccounts of the number and names of all [illegible] licensed for the reception of lunatics, [illegible]gether with a statement of the number [illegible]es of confinement of patients, from the [illegible]815 to 1824, inclusive. And similar [illegible] of unlicensed places for the reception [illegible]natics.

[illegible]ENNEDY presented the report of the [illegible]hery committee.

[illegible]N WROTTESLEY presented a petition [illegible]y farmers of great respectability in [illegible]y of Wolverhampton, complaining [illegible]acrifice of the interests of the growers to the West India trade, by the [illegible]admitting the rectifying of rum, [illegible]geous terms for those en-

[illegible]s from Mr. BERNAL and Mr. [illegible]n was laid on the table.

[illegible]ATION LAWS.

[illegible]ed three petitions, from the [illegible]on, the tin-plate workers, [illegible]on-spinners of Glasgow [illegible]ned by the heads of the [illegible]able as the prayer of in- [illegible] house not to re-enact [illegible] He begged to take [illegible]ting those petitions, [illegible]od there was no in- [illegible]bination laws, and [illegible]m of the workmen [illegible]tood the committee to render more effective the intentions of the legislature in passing the act of last session.

Mr. HUSKISSON rose to confirm what was said by the hon. member opposite respecting the intentions of the committee now sitting. They had no intention of reviving the combination laws; but to render more effective, and practicably applicable, for master and man, the resolutions of the committee last session, upon which the house had subsequently founded a bill. All they desired was to repair the practical defects of last year's bill.

The petitions were laid on the table.

LONDON COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in moving for leave to withdraw his bill, which stood for a second reading on Monday, and substituting in its stead a notice, that he would on Tuesday present a petition for leave to bring in a private bill for the foundation of a London College on a comprehensive plan of education, begged to explain the reasons which influenced him in taking this course of proceeding. The alterations from a public to a private bill had become necessary, owing to some regulations of the house which affected such matters, and the alteration would have also the recommendation of diminishing the necessity of discussion upon the bill. The greatest misapprehensions had gone forth respecting the measure, and it was incumbent upon him to explain both what it was not and what it really was. In the first place, the terms of the bill were to incorporate a company, with power to sue and be sued as a corporate body, and not to be a joint stock concern inany other quality than as having the power to hold lands and issue shares, and make such executive arrangements as the case required. The bill was not intended to convey any individual power of withdrawing from the responsibility incurred by their personal undertaking, so as to come within the exceptions taken to other associations. With respect to the measure itself, the promoters of it had no intention of applying for any exclusive privileges, of creating fellowships, conferring degrees, or seeking those honours which for a very long time had been considered as the exclusive privilege of the two great Univerities. The plain object was, indeed, this—that as there were notoriously hundreds of thousands of persons in London who were deprived by a variety of causes of giving their children the benefit of the collegiate education, as at present established, both by distance from the spot as well as expense, it was expedient to provide the means of their acquiring such education for their families, in the only way in which it could be made available for their habits and situation of life. There were some who disliked sending their children from home to a college, others who had not the means of sending their children to a distance for purposes of education. Indeed, the present expense of a university education was a great objection to numbers—it could not be had at Oxford or Cambridge for less (and that was a very low average) than 200l. a year, accompained, too, with all the collateral expenses of such a system, which often involved worse than mere pecuniary consequences in their train. He spoke from the very highest authority when he declared that the expense and dissipation consequent upon it at the two great universities was so great, that if not checked it would produce the greatest evils to society. To such a pitch had this system of expense been carried, that at this moment the great pains were taking to check it at the universities. He understood, too, that other great improvements were in progress at the two universities, and that a better system of education was in progress at both. The object of his bill was, in fact, to enable the people of this great metropolis to bring home to their own doors a good college system of education, so as to include those who did not like (whatever were their means) to send their children te a distance, and also those whose restricted means did not enable them to encounter the expense. He wished to have established on the spot a college for teaching the sciences, literatures, and the arts; and the student's expenditure would at the outset be only three guineas for each of those branches, and one guinea admission, making the whole expense of his education cost ten guineas a year only, instead of 180l., or 200l. a year, as at Oxford. In these branches it was not intended that the professors should have sinecures, for their general salaries were not to exceed from 80l. to 100l. a-year, except in the particular case of the Oriential professorship, and perhaps one other; and they were to depend mainly upon the successful progress of the business of the school, according to a suitable arrangement which would be provided for the purpose. They were not to have houses, nor were they to be allowed to take boarders. One great result of this new college would be, the formation, on cheap terms, of a good medical school. All experience had shown that this could only be had in the vicinity of a large hospital; and where could that be so well provided as in a great metropolis? They might have it perhaps in Liverpool, Bristol, or Manchester, but in London only could sufficient means be found of rendering it more generally useful. It was therefore desirable that the site of the new college should be within twenty minutes' walk of one of their great hospitals. This would afford a peculiar advantage to naval and military professional students, and also to the great societies of mechanics which were so widely usefully spreading throughout the country, more particularly those of the metropolis. The present was therefore the time for taking advanlage of the general desire for education, and affording the facilities for which a college in the metropolis was calculated. In the formation of this establishment it was intended to take the utmost care to make its benefits as comprehensive as possible: there was to be no religious test which could affect any class of churchmen or dissenters, nor was there to be any theological lectures or course of education of that kind, it being considered that the two great universities, and the seminaries for the religious education for dissenters, were better adapted for such a purpose. In fact, this was to be the only branch of education not included in the new plan. It was proposed that the government of the college should be vested in a Governor, or Chairman, or some such officer, and 19 other Directors, with other proper officers, to whom the management of discipline was to be intrusted. He hoped this explanation would remove the many mistakes which were felt respecting the object of the bill, for which he meant to present a petition for leave to bring in on Tuesday, as a private bill, and not a public one as he had at first intended.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR defen[illegible]tem of

education which was established at the University of Oxford, with which he had been for more than 40 years acquainted, and insisted that they had made the utmost strides to improve it, according to the growing lights of the times.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he had expressly stated that fact. All he had disparaged the system for was in the strides to expense and dissipation which had attended it.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said, that he was in the occasional habit of going to Oxford, and he knew that the discipline of the young men there was unexampled, and could not be exceeded. Indeed, every thing was done which discipline, science, and literature could accomplish. Habits of reading and study, formerly unknown, were established in the colleges. Noblemen and gentlemen of rank now commonly took real degrees of M. A ; whereas, formerly, persons of their rank never thought of taking any but honorary degrees. A great many foolish notions had got abroad about the idleness and dissipation of the universities. Whatever might be the vulgar impression, idleness did not prevail there. If the house would compare the number of scholars entered with the number of degress obtained, it would be discovered that there could be very few who did not obtain those honours. As to the bill, he felt sure that all the liberal views of his hon. and learned friend must fail. Without the discipline of a higher authority and the constant examinations which took place at the universities, it would be in vain to expect much progress from the students.

Mr. GOULBURN observed, that the opportunity for discussion, supposing the subject to want any, upon the principle, was not well chosen. It would be better to bring it upon some stage after the introduction of the bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM again denied having imputed any fault to the discipline or science of the universities for their improvements in which, on the contrary, he had very much praised them. What he had urged upon the vicious consequences of expense among the students, he had derived from the highest authorities in the universities. This institution was not intended in any way to rival those establishments. He rather expected that by rendering the thirst for scientic knowledge, as it were, epidemic, among a totally different class, that more property would be sent to the universities in consequence. Such was not his expectation only, but also that of the heads of those institution with whom he had communicated, and of the fellows and past fellows of colleges, who constituted four out of five of the committee.

The order was discharged, and the notice stood for Tuesday.

Mr. TREMAYNE presented a petition from Mr. Trengrouse, respecting his invention of an apparatus for saving lives from ship-wreck.

Mr. T. WILSON supported the petition, and said that to his certain knowledge it had been approved of by the Committee of Lloyd's, by the Humane Society, by the Society of Arts, and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity

in every ship.

Sir I. COFFIN said that the kindest thing the friends of this poor man could do for him, would be to advise him to take up his box, or bundle of traps and burn them. He was once shipwrecked off the coast of Labrador, and he could safely say there was no time for any man to think, in that situation, of a box of apparatus for saving himself. The ship was under water in half an hour and every man was busy in finding a place upon the rigging, or whereever else he could get for a little more safety.

Mr. HUME was astonished at the indifference of the gallant member to the lives of seamen. From his long service in that department, he had expected a different sort of feeling from him. Surely all shipwrecks were not like that which the gallant member had suffered. Sometimes the crew were near enough to the shore to receive assistance, if it could be rendered to them; and if one life were saved in five years, the invention would deserve the gratitude of the country, and a public reward.

Sir GEORGE CLERK said, that a committee appointed under the Admiralty Board had approved of the invention, though it was not new—being only like a counterpart of that of Captain Manby, who threw a rope with a shell from the shore, whereas this plan was to give small boats and vessels a chance of throwing a rope to the shore from the vessels. The discussion, as far as it had gone, must have fully answered the purpose of the petitioner, who really only looked to the advantage which the notoriety would give him. He was already in possession of the letters from the Admiralty in favour of his invention. The house need not be put to the trouble of printing them—that the petitioner could do for himself.

Mr. TREMAYNE moved for copies of the papers which had been communicated to the petitioner by the Board of Admiralty—Ordered.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

F. BUXTON moved for various returns contained in several papers, which the Speaker read, but not so distinctly as to enable us to detail them separately, relating to the exports to China, the East Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope, and all the British settlements within those seas, with the number of slaves in them, and a description of their age, sex, purchasers, venders, prices, both imports and exports, together with manumissions of slavee within the same limits, and various details. This was followed by motions for other returns, calculated to show the state of the slave population and traffic in the West Indian colonies, with the same descriptions of age, sex, price, time of purchse, &c. &c. also the state of the law matrimonial which regulated their union and the birth of offspring among them.

Mr. CANNING said that he would be the last man in the house to object to returns calculated for the due information of the house. But upon the face of it this was a method of moving for them which could not be tolerated. How was it possible for any man to say, with respect to one half of these now asked, that they could or could not be made out, or what time would be necessary for the purpose, [illegible] made out? It was [illegible] to [illegible] of

parentage of the negro children described! Why, the fathers, as commonly as could be, might be 10 or 20 miles off on another estate, and nobody but he and the mother have the least knowledge of the fact.

Mr. CURTEIS, as an agriculturist, objected to the returns. Every time an outcry was made about the West India colonies, something was done to let in their rum to the disadvantage of British malt spirits. He would resist this motion as one full of mischief to the agricultural interests.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER began to look at the motion with considerable alarm, on account of the endless topics to the discussion of which it threatened to give rise—a danger of which he was suddenly reminded by the remark of his hon. friend the member for Sussex.

Mr. F. BUXTON defended himself from the severity of the right hon. gentleman, by assuring the house that he had submitted the returns to the proper authorities beforehand, and that he had received their written consent to the production of them, which proofs of their assent he read to the house. Since there were objections, he would withdraw his motion, and repeat it on Monday.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON never objected to returns for which there was a precedent; but the evil was of immoderate growth. The hon. member for Montrose had moved for 36 different returns respecting Sierra Leone, which, at the lowest computation, would emply four skilful and industrious men at least six months. The fact was that in his department it would soon be impossible to go on with treble the establishment. When he entered office in 1822, the number of pages of printed returns amounted in that session to 270. In the current session, he had already laid on the table more than 5,000 pages. It was vain to hide it any longer. This system called for the active interference of Parliament, otherwise that which was among the most useful of their privileges would become an engine of the worst abuse.

Mr. HUME said, that as the observation glanced at him though thrown out generally, he must be allowed to say that it was not his fault, but the fault of the system in the Colonial-office, that these returns were so tedious and expensive. No accounts had been kept there for 30 years runing, of the affairs of Sierra Leone. His object was to have a saving effected of 150,000l. a year, which the establishment needlessly cost the country. If his opinion could prevail, the expense of all the returns would have been saved out of the quarter of a ca[illegible] of goods habitually thrown away upon the coast. For every 100l. expended at his suggestion for making returns, thousands had been saved to the country.

Mr. CANNING objected to continuing the discussion upon a motion which was withdrawn.

Mr. W. HORTON meant no particular motion. He only wished to illustrate one by another.

QUARANTINE LAWS BILL.

The order of the day for the third reading read.

Mr. C. GRANT rose to correct a very misapprehension which had gone forth. It had been the design of the committee, farmers of this bill, and of the bill itself, [illegible] ary s[illegible]

port and the bearing of the evidence, that it never had been the design of Government to relax the sanatory principle of the quarantine laws, but, on the contray, to strengthen it by taking away the inoperative capital penalties, and substituting others which were likely to secure the efficiency of the laws. It had been recommended in the committee, whose investigations had been so frequently made the subject of discussion in that house, that goods from the plague countries should perform quarantine of 21 days after being landed at the lazaretto. The conclusion at which the whole of the evidence taken before the committee seemed to point, was the same as the recommendation of the most experienced practitioners—namely, the propriety of reducing the number of days under the existing law devoted to quarantine. It would seem, therefore, upon the whole, and even according to the opinions of those who were most apprehensive of contagion, that this important principle was established—namely, that in respect to ships arriving in the ports of this kingdom from countries infected with the plague, the number of quarantine days might properly be reduced. In regard to clean bills of health, it was not necessary to detain the house on that subject. He thought it would be sufficient that vessels arriving with clean bills should be visited by proper officers, who would report to the Privy Council; and upon favourable answers, which would be received by return of post, such vessels might be admitted. In all arrangements of the kind the object of Government would be, that the modifications to be adopted should not exceed the modifications recommended by the medical practitioners. The King in Council was already even, under the existing system, vested with large discretionary powers in regard to the quarantine laws. The Privy Council might declare the trade with other countries, besides those already included, to be subject to the regulations of quarantine; and it might by its order remove that liability from the trades at present subject to it. There was one other object which it was necessary to mention as one that had been maturely considered by the Government; and that was the appointment of some experienced and able medical inspect- whose duty it would be to overlook all the orts made to the Privy Council, and to ise them thereon. It would be desirable, , that he should inspect all the quarantine ions.

ir Isaac Coffin, after complimenting right hon. gentleman on the clear and icit manner in which he had stated the nds of this bill to the house, said, his ipal object in rising now was to do away an idea that had prevailed in some rs as to the plague having never ma- d itself to the northward of Cape rre. Every man at all acquainted with tory of the plague must know that made its appearance in England no n four times, and was supposed to ept away altogether 116,000 per- such visitations. His own apprehen- ut the possibility of its re-appear- hese parts of the world had been n once (as we understood) seriously The

his, who was a strong non-contagionist, had thought proper during his sojourn at Malta to go and shut himself up in the little island of Gozo, when the plague had declared itself there. In a few days his temerity cost him his life. (Hear.) He (Sir I. Coffin) was only surprised that the same fate did not overtake Dr. Maclean, who ventured to betake himself to, and reside in, the pest-house at Constantinople, among the plague patients confined there. In a very little time all the assistants he had caused to be hired at two dollars *per diem* perished of the infection, and every one of the patients too, leaving the doctor the only survivor of the whole company.

Mr. Canning felt greatly relieved by the speech with which his right hon. friend had just obliged the house. He was very anxious that the house should understand that the doctrine of non-contagion had really not received any countenance from the most experienced and practical men. The mischief which had been produced by the unreserved and confident declarations that had been made by the disciples of this doctrine, was positively much greater than perhaps those gentlemen were aware of. Already at Marseilles, at Genoa, a much longer quarantine was imposed on British shipping, than on the shipping of any other European nation. At Naples, in addition to the usual term of quarantine prevailing there, they had imposed a term of 21 days upon British vessels that had quitted Great Britain, even, since the gentlemen who were such determined non-contagionists had promulgated in all places their opinions. (Hear) Under these circumstances, he certainly did wish that hon. gentlemen would be pleased to keep such opinions a little more to themselves; or if they would continue their experiments, he heartily trusted that they would be tried and exhibited, as such experiments anciently were, *in corpore vili*, rather than in a manner to prejudice the general welfare of the community. (Hear.) He was happy to say, however, that the public appeared to have no disposition to concur in the theories to which he had alluded.

Mr. Trant and Colonel Dalrymple were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. Hume quite agreed that the mischief to which the right hon. geptleman had just adverted had been considerable, and he thought it was but right that Ministers should do every thing in their power to contradict the opinion that had gone abroad, that our present quarantine laws were about to be repealed. But he had to complain that this declaration was not made, as it should have been, when the present bill was first introduced by the Government. He could not help observing on the lecture which had been read by the right honourable gentleman, however, to the hon. member for Westminster, and others who thought with that hon. gent. on the subject of contagion; in respect to whom the right hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs had expressed so strong a wish that they would keep their opinions to themselves. (Mr. Hume) was by no d that the

any harm. With regard to the appointment of that medical officer—the interpreter or superintendent mentioned by the right hon. gent. (Mr. Grant)---he thought it ought not to be left to the discretion, or put in the power of any one man to replace, in this respect, that system of examination and inquiry which had gone on so well for so long a time.

Mr. Huskesson felt assured that if the hon. gent. would only think of the responsibility which attached to the Board of Trade, when left to decide upon the case of every vessel arriving with either a foul or a suspected bill of health, he would see that it was desirable they should have the assistance of some such officer, possessing the advantage of having visited countries where the plague raged, during its visitations; and where observation and judgement, therefore, in that matter might guide the board in all questions of quarantine. At present there was no person attached to the Board of Trade who had ever witnessed the ravages of plague at all. For his own part, he could only say that he thought this sort of appointment a most important object, inasmuch as there were no cases that he felt to be more difficult, or experienced greater hesitation in deciding upon, than cases of quarantine. He had always endeavoured, in respect of them to act upon the safe side; and that was to follow the belief which the law of this country recognized—that the plague was capable of being propagated by contagion. As to the objection taken by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume), that ministers should have made the declarations which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Grant) had made to-night upon an earlier occasion, the fact was, the right hon. gentleman had in the very first instance stated the principle of the present measure. He (Mr. Huskisson) had seen the most idle report in prin about the intentions of Government in respect of bills of health; and he was oblige to concur with his hon. friend, that th most serious mischief was occasioned b such means; and that they who professe the doctrine of non-contagion, although they were at perfect liberty to publish their theories in the usual course of publication, had yet no right to propound them in place and under circumstances where they might be erroneously supposed to have certain degree of sanction from the legislature. (Hear.) He had seen it stated in the newspapers lately, that a dangerous case had declared itself in the lazaretto at Sheerness; whereas, in fact, every one of the persons in or about that establishment had been strictly examined, and was found to be in perfect health. This report also, had, as he had reason to believe, done us a great deal of mischief abroad.

Mr. Denman, alluding to the opinions and evidence of Dr. Baillie, examined in 1819 stated that it appeared to be the doctor belief, as that was to be collected from pers in the possession of his brothe that it would be unsafe to repeal ing laws of quarantine (Hear.) A

At Broach, on the 17th December, of a fever, which he had contracted on his march overland from Calcutta, during the last monsoon, Lieut. Henry Wilkinson Hardie, of the Regiment of Artillery, aged 21, whose loss is deplored, and most deservedly so by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Kundallah, at 2 o'clock in the afternon of Christmas-Day, Mr. GeorgeMount, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 30 years. His loss will be deeply felt by his friend, and acquaintances, and more strongly by his disconsolate family.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Berareson the 15th November, by the Reverend A. Greenwood [illegible] Dempster, Esq. Assistant Gen[illegible]urgeon, Buxwar, [illegible] second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Innes, C. B. Commanding 39th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Coel, on the 24th November, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Lieutenant and Adjutant Dover, Eneas McKay, Hons Artillery Brigade, to Malcolmes Anne, fourth Daughter of William Spottiswoode, Esq. Perthshire.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 5th December, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend T. Thomason, Captain J. H[illegible], to Miss V. C. Burlini, Thoir Daughter of Doctor L. Burlini, and grandeldest Daughter of the late M. J. O'Beek.

At Calcutta, on the 4th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Catherine Huttman, of the *Government Gazette* Office, to Miss M. A. Eliza of Mile-End Grove, G. H. [illegible]n.

On the 4th December, the Lady of William [illegible]e, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Calcutta, on the 5th December, Mrs. Henry, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Henry, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 6th December, Mrs. Dobson, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 8th December, Mrs. J. W. Wemyss, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 5th December, Madame Marie Georges Quratin, aged 53 years, 3 months and 9 days.

At Calcutta, on the 6th December, Mr. William Basou, Senior, formerly a Branch Pilot, aged 60 years, 6 months and 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 7th December, Mr. Philip Judd, Indigo Planter, Jessore, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th December, Mr. Alexander Harper, Brother to William Harper, Esq. aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th December, Mrs. Jane Hill the Widow of the late Mr. James Hill, Branch, Pilot, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 52 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Dec. William Jackson, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 24 year.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th Instant, by the Reverend R. W. Moorsom, B. A. in St. George's Church, Captain R. S. Wilson, Fort Adjutant of Fort St. George, to Catherine Alicia, fourth daughter of John Ewart, Esq.

At Pulicat, by the Rev. Mr. Irion, the Rev. Mr. Winclair, to Miss Caroline Obdam, Daughter of M. Obdam, Esq. late Resident of that Station.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 16th Instant, the Lady of W. S. Binny, Esq. of a Son.

On the 17th Instant, at Bellary, the Lady of [illegible]rton, Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 13th Instant, the Lady of T. V. Stonehouse, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Allajahbad, on the night of the 16th December, aged 21 days, John Anthony Light, the infant Son of Lieutenant George Brady, 53d Regiment N. I.

At Poyapooram, on the 18th Instant, Harriet Lydia, the daughter of the Rev. John Kindlinger, aged 6 days.

GA

The followin[illegible]
from Major-Ge[illegible]
CAMPBELL, K. C.[illegible]
published for gene[illegible]
To GEORGE SWINTON,[illegible]
Secretary to Gover[illegible]
Political Dep[illegible]
FORT W[illegible]

Sir,—I [illegible]mmunicatio[illegible]
yesterday, I much regr[illegible]
information of the Righ[illegible]
Governor General in C[illegible]
important movement the[illegible]
plated, could not be carrie[illegible]
owing to the Enemy's supe[illegible]
the strength of his positions.

The point upon which th[illegible]
Corps were directed to move[illegible]
village of Watty-goon, dista[illegible]
Prome twenty miles, where my [illegible]
tion led me to suppose a body [illegible]
two thousand five hundred Sha[illegible]
Burmese were assembled, and fro[illegible]
Easterly position they had chosen,[illegible]
the apparent purpose of harrassing [illegible]
Right Flank in advancing, or of falli[illegible]
into our rear, annoying the Garrison [illegible]
Prome, and endeavouring to intercept [illegible]
our communication with that place.

For the purpose of dislodging this force, (as I yesterday did myself the honor of stating) I placed two Brigades of Madras Native Infantry, under the Command of Colonel McDowall, directing him to approach the Enemy's Position at Watty-goon, with three Regiments of Native Infantry, so as to assail his left flank, while Major Evans with the 22d Native Infantry, was ordered to move upon the front of the position, and to attack in concert with the Main Body: I also moved forward the 18th Native Infantry to the ground, left by the 22d, to be in readiness to afford support to the latter Corps if required. The uncertain state of the roads and country did not permit of the Columns being accompanied by Artillery.

The 22d Native Infantry came upon the Enemy's position at Watty-goon, and Major Evans, from the firing on his right, considering Colonel McDowall's Column in the act of attacking, gallantly moved forward to take his share in the engagement, but finding himself mistaken in that point, and the Enemy much too numerous and strongly posted to be assaulted by a single Regiment, he deemed it prudent to retire, which appears to have been done with steadiness and regularity.

The Columns under Colonel McDo[illegible]
wall's immediate Command approache[illegible]
the position of Watty-goon by the le[illegible]
flank, as directed, and reached that po[illegible]
after a sharp conflict with the Enem[illegible]
Troops in advance, but the appar[illegible]
strength of the position, and his v[illegible]

...lliantry and zeal ... constantly in ad- ...e.
...smit herewith a Re- ...I am sorry to say, is ...n wounded men were ...hough all the Dooley ...ption of one set, ran off
...rted missing fell into the ...during our long and
... feel from my wound, and ...my finger, will, I hope, plead ...ny inaccuracy in this report, ...ny not having made it imme- ...ing to my ground last eve-

I have, &c.
...) R. LACY EVANS, *Major*,
Comg. 22d Regt. M. N. I.
...*oup, 17th November*, 1825.
(A True Copy)
...d) F. S. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.*

...UTENANT COLONEL TIDY,
Deputy Adjutant General, &c. &c.

SIR,

...have the honor to state for the information of ... Commander of the Forces, that the Force un- ...r the Command of the late Brigadier McDowall, ...marched from this on the evening of the 15th at 6 o'clock P. M. and had proceeded about 12 miles, when the advanced Guard under Captain Coyle, ...th Regiment, fell in with a party of the Enemy to the number of 100 or 150 men, apparently advancing. After the exchange of a few shots, during which time two Sepoys were wounded, the Enemy were driven back with loss, as we afterwards ascertained by seeing on our return, 3 bodies on the spot, where the affair took place.

After crossing a Nullah, the Troops were halted for about an hour and half, after which we proceeded forward, and heard a shout from a party of the Enemy, who had occupied a Village about 4 miles from the spot we had halted at.

About day-break a Bugle was heard a considerable distance to our left, and about half past seven it was again heard, and shortly after a heavy firing commenced from the spot where the Bugle sound was heard, which was then answered by our Bugles; we then advanced as rapidly as possible for about the space of an hour, during which the firing continued on the left, principally Musquetry, but latterly of heavy Guns also, when we discovered the Enemy in front, to which we were advancing, six Companies from the 28th were ordered as a flanking party to the right, when a severe conflict took place, the Enemy being in great force and provided with Jinjals and Muskets, disputed every inch of ground with great resolution. About this period, Captain Coyle was wounded in the arm by a Musket ball, and a contusion on the breast by a spent Jinjal ball. After proceeding in this manner about 4 miles the 43d Regiment was ordered to take the place of the 28th, which was in front of the Column, and proceeded fighting their way for about ½ mile, when they unexpectedly arrived in front of some strong works, from which a well-directed and heavy fire was kept up. The Grenadier Company under Ensign Elsey, 43d, was ordered to advance to that part of the Works, from which the heaviest fire proceeded, to endeavour to keep it under, on which service it advanced with the most determined resolution; but on arriving near the Works, the firing became so heavy and galling that it was found necessary to return. At this time, I regret to ...te Brigadier McDowall was shot in the head ...a Musket ball, and died immediately; and ...ly at the same moment Lieutenants Manning, Ranken, and Ensign Elsey, 43d Regiment, were obliged to be brought away, being all severely wounded. Lieutenant Ranken, I am sorry to say, is since dead of his wounds.

Unprepared as the force was with means for assault, I found it necessary, after taking the advice of the Senior Officers, to direct the retreat to be sounded, the Rear Guard Commanded by Captain Wiggins, assisted by Captain McLeod, who, in a most gallant and judicious manner covered the retreat, which was made in as regular a manner as circumstances and the nature of the country would admit of, being a complete jungle, and under a severe and heavy fire from great ...bers of the Enemy, who were in the jungle, and on our ...ght and left, nearly surrounding our column and ... to cut off our re- ...treat, assisted by numerous bodies of Cavalry, to the number of 500 or 600.

After a dreadful harassing march of 10 miles, which during the latter part was rendered ...ess, more distressing by the men dropping on the road from fatigue, having rested only an hour and a half since their departure from Prome we at length reached the River, or large Nullah, about 9 miles from Prome, which having crossed, I allowed the Troops to rest about an hour, as the Enemy had left pursuing us,) when we proceeded and arrived at Prome, at about half past 7 last evening.

I am sorry to say, that the want of a sufficient number of Doolies, and absolute exhaustion of the Bearers, notwithstanding the exertions of the Sepoys and the Officers giving their horses to bring in the wounded, &c. I was obliged to leave the dead and some wounded men in the jungle.

I feel it the greatest pleasure in making known to the Commander of the Forces, that the conduct of both Officers and Men deserves every praise, especially for their conduct during so harrassing a retreat, their exertions were unremitted.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Wiggins, Commanding the 43d Regiment, and Capt. McLeod, for the able manner they covered the retreat, also to Captain Whitt, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Captain Johnston, M. B. Capt. Coyle was, I am sorry to say, wounded early in the action, whereby I was deprived of the service of that valuable Officer during the retreat, and the Command of the Regiment devolving on Captain Bell:—his conduct and exertions deserve my best thanks. M. Assistant Surgeon Sutherland, of the 28th, deserves every praise for his attention to the wounded;—in his attention to the men he was unremitting, as also Mr. Assistant Surgeon Cumming, 43d, who was equally so.

I reckon the Enemy, from the very large bodies I saw in different parts of the jungle, to amount to at least to 10 or 12,000 Infantry, and every way well armed.

Enclosed is a List of the Killed and Wounded, &c. of the two Regiments under my Command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES BROOK,
Lieut. Colonel, 28th Regiment.
Prome, 17th November, 1825.
True Copy,
(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lieut. Colonel, D. A. G.*

To LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TIDY,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Forces, Prome.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that in obedience to Orders, I marched from Camp at Thomba-la, with the 28th Regiment M. N. I. at 7 P. M. on the 15th Instant, and arrived near to the village of Saagie, at 4 o'clock next morning; here the Guides refused to proceed from ... being able to find the road in the dark, and ... ged to wait until day-light, and only ... Saagie at 6 A. M. 16th Instant, I was induced to make this movement in preference to proceeding by the direct route to Wattygoung, in the hope

The Brazil Packet, which arrived lately, saw a brig at Pernambuco, which had left Rio de Janeiro the day after an expedition sailed from thence with 1800 men, and several Ships of War, for the assistance of Monte Video.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Lieut. General Sir T. Bradford, Commander in Chief of their Forces at Bombay, and second in council at that Presidency.

The East India Company's Ship *General Hewett* arrived off Weymouth the 16th July, from Bengal. She left the sand heads the 8th of March, and St. Helena the 28th of May.

The East India Company's Ship *Layton* arrived off the Wight on the 14th July.

A despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India is said to be at present before the Board of Controul. The despatch, we are informed, recommends a considerable augmentation of the Army in all its branches at the different presidencies.

The long talked of Lion Fight took place at Warwick on the 26th of July. The first relay of dogs had no sooner been let on, than it was evident that the domestic state in which the Lion had been brought up had entirely disqualified him for combat. He never once attempted to bite the dogs but merely put them off with his paws. Three dogs were let on at the first onset, and the three at the second, when the poor Lion fell down from exhaustation, and the dogs were consequently taken off. The Lion was a passive sufferer from beginning to end. The keeper afterwards matched another Lion that had been cubbed in Scotland, against 6 of the best dogs that could be found to go on two at a time. The sport on this occasion was, however, of a very different character from the last. The temper of this Lion was not quite so docile as that of the other, and he mangled the dogs in such a manner as to render them unfit, should they survive, for any future combat.

A translation of the Latin Manuscript "*Joannis Miltoni Engli de Doctrina Christiane, ex sacris dimtaxat Libris petito.*" which was discovered last year by Mr. Lemon, has been published.

The Steam Vessel, *Enterprize*—by which probably this communication will be conveyed,---leaves the Thames this day (August 1st) for the Ganges. Her burthen is 500 tons. Her engines (she has two) are each of 60 horse power. There are 20 cabins in the vessel.

A Mr. Lion, of Bristol has lately imported 17 Zebras from the Cape of Good Hope. They came in the brig *Milo*, and were caught 300 miles in the interior of the country.

THE INDIA GAZETTE, DEC. 15.

The Duchess of ANGOULEME, jealous we presume of FERDINAND'S fame as an embroiderer, has turned sempstress, and her presents of altar cloths made for different churches are announced by authority. She also made an extraordinary present to one of the superior French Bishop. Guess what, serious reader? Why, a rich Petticoat which her Grace had worn at the Coronation, and which were to be new fashioned into Royal pontificals for the Bishop or Archbishop, we forget which. The royal contact it is to be presumed was supposed to have consecrated the robes. Thus it is ever, that to the most serious intentions the French contrive to give an absurd hue by their mode of carrying them into effect. The Duchess of ANGOULEME we believe to be an excellent Princess, although a little too serious for the lively French, but she certainly might have evinced better taste than to insist upon clapping one of the heads of the French hierarchy into petticoats.

BENGAL HURKARU, DEC. 15.

A private letter from Sir C. Robinson, Judge of the Admiralty Court, received yesterday in town by a near relative, gives the pleasing information of orders having *actually been given* for the *payment* of the Deccan Prize Money; payments were to be made in England, in the autumn.

BENGAL HURKARU, DEC. 16.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Portsea*, from China 10th October, and Singapore 9th November. Mr. CRAWFURD, the Resident of Singapore, was a passenger on her and (with his family) landed at Chandpaul Ghaut on Wednesday.

The Report of yesterday also announced the arrival of the *New England* from Philadelphia 24th May, Gibraltar 1st August, and Madeira the 10th of the same month.

This Ship it appears discovered, on the 14th July, a Rock even with the Water's edge bearing S. E by E. ½ E. from the centre of Chance's Island distant about 7 miles, and on the 11th, 2 P. M. they were obliged to slip from their chain cable, it having run out to the clinch, tearing away stoppers, windlass, from hawse pipe, and nearly ripped up the Deck: it then blowing very hard from N. N. E. and very heavy swell: at 4, they past an inward bound Ship, running out, ensign union, downwards; and in fact there were several Ships reduced to their only anchor, like herself: the *Muttek ul Bhar*, Captain Clarke, they past on the 12th near the Spit buoy, with the Pilot on board, with only a stream anchor, and half a cable left, then standing to sea; but the weather proving very fine they thought she anchored near the reef buoy. The Ship *Felicitas*, they supposed was the one in distress.

EUROPE.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford, K. C. B. appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bom... vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Colville, G. C. ... G. C. B. Lieutenant-General Sir F. A... K. C. B. is coming from the Ionian Islan... England, on leave of absence.—Lieute... General Sir Manley Power, K. C. B. ... at Malta.—Lieutenant-General Sir ... Warde, K. C. B. returns from Barba... England, on leave of absence.—The ... giment of Dragoon Guards has marche... Cahir to Dublin.—The remainder of ...

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of her death, and on Saturday evening a Coroner's jury sat upon the body, and after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the surgeon who had attended her in the hospital, clearly showed that her dissolution was not attributable to the injuries on the face, but entirely owing to a fever which was very prevalent at this season of the year. The jury accordingly decided, that she had died from natural causes, and not from any violence inflicted by the husband.

The result of the inquiry did not at all satisfy the thoughtless neighbours and friends of the deceased, who persisted in stating that she had been massacred by her husband against whom they vowed vengeance. All the dissentients were Irish and Roman Catholics, whose opinions were much strengthened by the fact, that he would not allow the body to be interred according to the Catholic rites, or even permit her to be "waked," as is customary among the Irish. This was the cause of dissatisfaction among them, and the greatest confusion that can be pictured prevailed for the last two or three days, and on Wednesday evening the burial of the wife took place.

At the hour appointed for the funeral, all the friends of the deceased assembled together with vast numbers of their country-people, from all parts of London, not merely out of respect to the departed, but for the ostensible purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the head of the unfortunate and unoffending widower.

As the funeral procession moved on, the multitude increased, and when it reached the burial-ground, not less than from eight to ten thousand persons were present, and such was the uproar, that the Rev. Mr. Nicholl, the clergyman, was interrupted repeatedly, while reading the service, by several of the Irish calling out that the deceased did not belong to his flock. After the corpse was lowered into the grave, the general shout was to "serve out the husband." At this signal the husband, who was the chief mourner, was seized upon, and absolutely forced to the edge of the grave, they using the most dreadful asseverations, that he should be buried alive with his wife whilst others were prepared with shovels to fill up the grave. The poor fellow struggled with all his might, and called for assistance, and fortunately at this moment a body of officers from Lambeth-street office rushed forward to save him from the dreadful sentence that awaited him, in which they succeeded with utmost difficulty, but not till his garments were reduced to rags; and had it not been for this timely interference, they certainly would have carried their purpose into execution. The affrighted man was placed in a coach, and accompanied by the officers for safety to his house.

A Mr. M'Loughlin, a tailor, residing Soho, brought a youth about 18 years age, one of his apprentices, before the agistrate, Mr. Dyer, on a charge of esenting in his moral habits a very bad mple to the rest of Mr. M'Loughlin's usehold establishment.

Ir. M'Loughlin stated, that until im a few days past the sister of Mrs. oughlin, who is now gone into the try for her health, had been in the of sleeping with the female servant, ng girl about 18, in an adjoining on the third floor to where this apice and another youth, a little boy, While Mrs. M'Loughlin was in nse, there was nothing to complain t since her departure it had been ered that the eldest apprentice had the nightly practice of supplying ut place which her absence had left in the servant girl's bed. This discovery was made by the young boy awaking on several occasions in the middle of the night, and missing his companion from the bed, and on his getting up to look for him, has heard him whispering in Mary's room. At one time he went to the door, and called to him to come back to his bed, when the companion of Mary told him to come in and look, as he was doing, out of Mary's window at a great fire there was some where; but when he went in, he could see no fire. At another time he missed him, and on going to Mary's door, found it bolted, and could get no answer. As soon as these transactions came to his (Mr. M'Loughlin's) knowledg, he instantly discharged Mary, and now wished to have her lover punished for his immoral habits.

The apprentice, in his defence, said, that in the first place there was no proof of any thing against him but that he had been in the girl's room, and this he confessed; but that he merely went there to converse her till she fell asleep, and then to look for a while out of her window, which gave a view of the street, whereas his own looked backwards. Now, this he contended was no crime, and beyond that he declared that Mary was as uninjured a girl as ever lived, and the proof was that she was not in the family way; but allowing, he said, for argumentsake, that the charge against him was true, and that he had been as intimate with Mary as he had been represented, was it to be wondered at, or was he to blame? First of all, he submitted to the Magistrate that Mary was a very pretty girl; secondly, she was put by his master to sleep in the very next room to him; and, thirdly, by his master's directions, Mary's room-door was left more than half open, so that when going to bed at night, and getting up in the morning, he could distinctly see Mary lying in her bed, and was not this, he asked, too strong a temptation to place in his way, or for him to resist? but, after all, he did resist, and Mary was as spotless, as regarded him, as the night she was born. It was not he alone, neither, that saw Mary in bed; for all the men coming to work in the morning had to pass her room-door going to the work-shop on the same floor, and have frequently talked about how handsome Mary looked in bed.

The Magistrate said that the conduct of the apprentice was very improper, but there was not a sufficiently distinct proof of any positive intercourse having taken place between the parties, to warrant him in punishing the apprentice, although there could scarcely be any moral doubt upon the subject, and Mr. M'Loughlin acted with great propriety in both discharging the servant and making the complaint against the apprentice. The latter was then discharged with a proper admonition for his future guidance.

The Subaltern.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Chap. XVII.

ransactions of the three days, from the he 11th of January, resembled so com- in all particulars, the tranctions of other ng which it fell to our lot to keep ide the Mayor's house, that I will not tience of my reader by garrating them . He will accordingly take it for grant- the ordinary routine of watching and was gone through that no attempt was n the part of the enemy, to surprise or s; and that, with the exception of a lit- ring from extreme cold, and the want of ate proportion of sleep, we had no cause lain of our destiny. When we first our ground, we found the redoubt in a considerable forwardness; quite defent leed, in case of emergency; and we lef- last of the month mentioned above. pable of containing at its garrison. It was not, of regret that we be- roaching our encamp- terwards on the 11th; slightest hnmiliation r tents, our working our. rward, not only with tisfaction, to a peace- weeks at Gauthory. greatly admired these ts of the last eight or o set its true value f any description; and ur minds to grumble ine of march was be- nce reached us, that hanged; other troops, in former apartments; nence, commanded to ge of Bedart. I mean er was received with on; but feeling as at s, in truth, a matter re we were stationed, f over our heads, and d of resting from our uilt upon an eminence, he large common on ade lay encamped. It uses, some of them of ajority were cottages. my friend and myself be ushered; and as ndows already formed, to keep fires alight ry of smoke, and the weather, we sincerely our change of abode, nt of the superiority quarters, that we re- The country around d with game, especial- ich we had yet inha- nued by the help of not only to spend the but to keep our own plied.

rmer chapter, that the ds upon the sea shore, d of which I now write, utral ground by the . Patroles from both reconnoitre it; the eldom permitting a day to f their light cavalry riding visit Biaritz became now the st us, and the greater d or taken, the more l to escape it. But ood reader, and I will

itz constituted, as we learned from its inhabitants, a fashionable watering place to the wealthy people of Bayonne and its vicinity. It was, and no doubt is, now a remarkably pretty village, about as large perhaps as Sandgate, and built upon the very margin, of the water. The town itself lies in a sort of hollow, between two green hills, which, towards the sea, end in broken cliffs. Its houses were neatly whitewashed; and above all, it was, and I trust still is, distinguished as the residence of two or three handsome females. These ladies had about them all the gaiety and liveliness of Frenchwomen, with a good deal of sentimentality of our own fair country women. To us they were particularly pleasant, professing, I know not how truly, to prefer our society to that of any persons besides; and we, of course, were far too gallant to deny them that gratification, because we risked our lives or our freedom at each visit. By no means. Two or three times in each week the favoured few mounted their horses, and took the road to Biaritz, from which on more than one occasion, they with difficulty resurned.

With the circumstances of one of these escapes I may as well make my reader acquainted. We were, for the most-part, prudent enough to cast lots previous to our setting out, in ordor to decide on whom, among the party, the ordinary task should devolve of watching outside, to prevent a surprisal by the enemy's cavalry, whilst his companions were more agreeably employed within. So many visits had, however, been paid, without any alarm being given, that one morniug, having quitted Bedart fewer in number than usual, we rashly determined to run all risks, rather than that one of the three should spend an hour so cheerlessly. The only precaution which we took was to picquet our horses, ready saddled and bridled, at the garden gate, instead of putting them up, as we were in the habit of doing, in the stable.

It was well for us that even this slender precaution had been taken. We had sat about half an hour with our fair friends, and had just ceased to joke on the probability of our suffering the fate of Sampson, and being caught by the Philistines, when, on a pause in the conversation taking place, our ears were saluted with the sound of horses' hoofs trampling upon the paved street. We sprang to the window, and our consternation may be guessed at, when we beheld eight or ten French hussars riding slowly from the lower end of the town. Whilst we were hesitating how to proceed, whether to remain quiet, with the hope that the party might retire without searching any of the houses, or expose ourselves to a certain pursuit by flying, we observed a rascal in the garb of a seaman run up to the leader of the patrole and lay hold of his bridle. enter into conversation with him, and point to the abode of our new acquaintances. This was hint enough. Without pausing to say farewell to our fair friends, who screamed, as if they, and not we, had been in danger, we ran with all haste to the spot where our horses stood, and springing into the saddle. applied the spur with very little mercy to their flanks. We were, none of us, particularly well mounted; but either our pursuers had dismounted to search the house, or they took first a wrong direction, for we got so much the start of them before the chase fairly began, that we might have possibly escaped, had we been obliged to trust to o wn steeds as far as the picquets. Of this, er, I am by no means certain, for they uestionabl gaining upon us, as a s when by great own cavalry m the tables w pulled up, to their h trotted for matter, pu lowed. W ries, and indeed an though w upon our late pursuers, we soon found that we were distanced by both parties, and were, perforce, contented to ride quietly home, congratulating each other by the way on our hair-breadth deliverance. From that time forward we were more prudent. Our visits were, indeed, resumed, and with their usual frequency, but we took care not again to dispense with the watchfulness of one, who, on the contrary, took his statio henceforth on the top of one of the heights, from which he commanded a view of the surrounding country, to the distance of several miles. Though, therefore, we were more than once summoned to horse, because the enemy's dragoons were in sight, we generally contrived to mount in such time, as to preclude the necessity of riding, as we had before ridden, for life or liberty.

By spending my mornings thus, or in a determined pursuit of game, and my evenings in such society as a corps of gentlemanly young men furnished, nearly a fortnight passed over my head before I was aware that time could have made so much progress. It seldom happens, however, that any period of human existence, whether extensive or contracted, passes by without some circumstance occurring calculated to produce painful sensations. I recollect, in the course of this fortnight, an event, which, though I was no farther concerned in it than as a spectator, made a deep and melancholy impression on my mind. I allude to the loss of a large vessel, during a tremendous storm, on the rocks which run out into the sea off Bedart.

The precise day of the month on which this sad shipwreck occurred, I have forgotten; but I recollect being sent for by my friend during the progress of one of the heaviest gales which we had witnessed, to come and watch with hi the fate of a brig, which was in evident dis about a couple of miles from the land nd blew a perfect hurricane on shore; an question was, would the ship succee ng the cape, or would she strike? round the headland, then her co ur of Sec was direct: if ot ould We turned ou sh anxiety, close-ree fearful attempt desperat think w The sail, ed into a before the against a re a thousand as a signal o We possesse been the case, could live. could only sta piece by piece the waters. N country she b freighted; and It was that of years of age, g ly formed; to soldiers can selves taught The impr upon me was far more per another spec somewh

pa ted from them, as when corruption had se its seal upon their forms; but such sights never affected me, no, not even at the commencement of my military career, as I was affected by the loss of that ship, though she went to pieces at too great a distance from the beach to permit more than a very indistinct view of her perishing inmates. Yet there is nothing in reality more terrible in drowning than in any other kind of death; and a sailor will look upon it, I dare say, with precisely the same degree of indifference which a soldier experiences, when he contemplates the prospect of his own dissolution by fire or steel.

In the course of my narrative, I have not made any regular attempt to convey to the mind of the reader a distinct notion of the peculiar costume and language which distinguish the natives of this country. Two motives have guided me in this. In the first place, it is now-a-days, known to all who are likely to peruse what I write, that the inhabitants of those provinces which lie at the immediate base of the Pyrenees, are a race totally distinct, and essentially different in almost all respects, from either the Spaniards or the French. They speak a language of their own, namely Basque, which is said by those who profess to be acquainted with it, to resemble the Celtic more than any other known tongue. The dress of the men consists usually of a blue or brown jacket, of coarse woollen cloth; of breeches or trowsers of the same, with a waistcoat, frequently of scarlet; grey worsted stockings and wooden shoes, On their heads they wear a large flat bonnet, precisely similar to the Lowland bonnet, or scone of Scotland. They are generally tall, but thin: and they present altogether an appearance as uncouth as need be fancied. The women, again, equip themselves in many re[illegible]ts as the fish-women of the good town [illegible]ewhaven are equipped, with this diff[illegible]at they seldom cover their heads[illegible]d like the men wear wooden-cl[illegible]a singular tribe, and appear to[illegible] those peculiar[illegible]hich [illegible]coalescing wi[illegible]om they d[illegible], is too [illegible]ve upon [illegible]motive [illegible]on the [illegible]e, the [illegible]I dare [illegible]e want [illegible]fficient- [illegible]er, *con* [illegible]journeys [illegible]invading [illegible]acquaint- [illegible]of its inha- [illegible]swarm, the [illegible]alse colours. [illegible]eed, abandon [illegible]as remain are [illegible]error: nor do [illegible]cters, at least [illegible]nce it is, that [illegible]ns, who write [illegible]blunders in [illegible]where they [illegible]the reading [illegible]f-fact tour, [illegible]act man or [illegible]he late war [illegible]ntains, and [illegible]ation touch- [illegible]the people

trary, but which, in all probability, would be false.

Proceed we, then, in our own way. From the day of the shipwreck, up to the 23d of the month, I have no recollection of any occurrence worthy to be recorded. Advantage was taken, it is true, of that period of rest, to lay in a fresh stock of tea, and other luxuries, with the means of accomplishing which an opportune disbursement of one month's pay supplied us; whilst an ample market was established by certain speculating traders, who followed the progress of the army from post to post. Secoa was now the grand mart for the procurement of necessaries, a considerable fleet of English vessels having entered it; and thither I and my comrades resorted for the purpose of such articles as habit, or caprice, prompted us to purchase. Then by coursing, shooting, and riding—sometimes to Biartiz, and the house of our pretty French women—sometimes to St. Jean de Luz, where by the way, races were regularly established, and occasionally to the cantonments of a friend in another division of the army, we found our days steal insensibly, and therefore agreeably, away; nor was it without a feeling somewhat akin to discontent that we saw ourselves again setting forth, to take our turn of outpost duty at the old station beside Fort Charlotte.

(To be Continued.)

Review of New Books.

Tales of the Crusaders. By the Author of "Waverley," "Quentin Durward," &c. 4 Vols. 12mo. 1825. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. London.

The long-announced and earnestly expected tales have at length appeared, and in four volumes, the author having apparently abandoned the design it was whispered he once entertained, of extending the number to five. Be this as it may, there is no abruptness in the close of the second tale, *The Talisman*, which is on the contrary, wound up with perfect poetical justice and dramatic finish.

The first two volumes are occupied with *The Betrothed*, of which we shall content ourselves this week with saying, that the scene is laid (about the end of the 12th century) on the borders of Wales, near Chester; and that many of the characters belong to the lower ranks of life.

The Talisman is of a higher caste. It treats of the Crusade under Cœur de Lion, to recover Jerusalem from the Infidel; and present us not only with that brave king and his associates, but with Saladin, the Moslem monarch, who may, indeed, be considered almost the hero of the tale. This distinction is, however, more strictly assignable to Sir Kenneth (once, where Homer nods, styled Sir Alan), a Scottish knight, whose chivalry forms the leading trace on which the romance hangs.

It may readily be imagined, that in such a field the talents of the author of Kenilworth and Ivanhoe have room for expansion; and we esteem this to be one of [illegible]ost perfect historical designs which h[illegible]r executed. The co[illegible]re, the manners [illegible]the diversity of [illegible]persons, the [illegible]drawn with [illegible]ess. And [illegible]suggests [illegible]such en- [illegible]ssible, to [illegible]egins. [illegible]scription [illegible]e Sleep- [illegible]near

the Dead Sea, on a mission or pilgrimag[illegible] famous anchorite, called the Hermit o[illegible] gaddi. He is encountered by a Sar[illegible] whom he worsts in the combat; and, i[illegible] spirit of those times, they become friends being gallant foes, and journey together spring called the Diamond of the Desert. hot temperaments go frequently ver[illegible] cause a breach of truce; bnt an a[illegible] their encounter and repose will be[illegible] introduce them, and display their moods:

"As the Knight of the Couchant L[illegible] continued to fix his eyes attentively on [illegible] distant cluster of palm trees, it seemed t[illegible] as if some object was moving amongst [illegible] and beside them. The distant form [illegible] ted itself from the trees which par[illegible] its motions, and advanced towards the [illegible] with a speed which soon showed a [illegible] ed horseman, whom his turban, spear, and green caftan floating [illegible] wind, on his nearer approach, showed Saracen cavalier. 'In the desert, saith ern proverb, 'no man meets a friend.' sader was totally indifferent whether del, who now approached on his gallant if borne on the wings of an eagle, friend or foe—perhaps, as a vowed c[illegible] of the Cross, he might rather have pr[illegible] the latter. He disengaged his lance from dle, seized it with the right hand, place[illegible] rest with its point half elevated, gathe[illegible] the reins in the left, waked his horse's [illegible] with the spur, and prepared to encount[illegible] stranger with the calm self-confidence longing to the victor in many contests.

"The Saracen came on at the speed lop of an Arab horseman, managing his more by his limbs, and the inflection of his than by any use of the reins, which hung in his left hand; so that he was enab[illegible] wield the light round buckler of the the rhinoceros, ornamented with silver which he wore on his arm, swinging it as meant to oppose its slender circle to the f[illegible] dable thrust of the western lance. H[illegible] long spear was not couched or levelled l[illegible] of his antagonist, but grasped by the mi[illegible] with his right hand, and brandished at a[illegible] length above his head. As the cavalier proached his enemy at full career, he seem[illegible] expect that the Knight of the Leopard sh[illegible] put his horse to the gallop to encounter. But the Christian knight, well acquainted the customs of Eastern warriors, did not [illegible] to exhaust his good horse by any unneces[illegible] exertion; and, on the contrary, made a d[illegible] halt, confident that if his enemy advance[illegible] the actual shock, his own weight, and tha[illegible] his powerful charger, would give him suffic[illegible] advantage, without the additional momen[illegible] of rapid motion. Equally sensible and ap[illegible] hensive of such a probable result, the Sar[illegible] cavalier, when he had approached to[illegible] the Christian within twice the length o[illegible] lance, wheeled his steed to the left wi[illegible] mitable dexterity, and rode twice roun[illegible] antagonist, who turning without quitti[illegible] ground, and presenting his front constan[illegible] his enemy, frustrated his attempts to attac[illegible] on an unguarded point; so that the Sar[illegible] wheeling his horse, was fain to retreat t[illegible] distance of an hundred yards. A second [illegible] like a hawk attacking a heron, the Moor re[illegible] ed the charge, and a second time was fa[illegible] retreat without coming to a close struggl[illegible] third time he approached in the same ma[illegible] when the Christian knight, desirous to te[illegible] nate this illusory warfare, in which he mig[illegible]

been worn out by the activity of
suddenly seized the mace which
saddle-bow, and, with a strong
herring aim, hurled it against the
Emir, for such and not less his
eared. The Saracen was just aware
idable missile in time to interpose
ckler betwixt the mace and his head;
ence of the blow forced the buck-
on his turban, and though that
so contributed to deaden its vio-
Saracen was beaten from his
the Christian could avail him-
his mishap, his nimble foeman
the ground, and, calling on his horse,
tly returned to his side, he leaped in-
ithout touching the stirrup, and re-
e advantage of which the Knight of
hoped to deprive him. But the lat-
meanwhile recovered his mace, and
avalier, who remembered the streng h
with which he had aimed it, seemed
ously out of reach of that weapon,
ad so lately felt the force; while he
urpose of waging a distant warfare
eapons of his own. Planting his long
and at a distance from the scene of
trung with great address a short bow,
ried at his back, and putting his horse
, once more described two or three cir-
er extent than formerly, in the course
discharged six arrows at the Christian
erring skill, that the goodness of his
e saved him from being wounded in
ces. The seventh shaft apparently
erfect part of the armour, and the
pped heavily from his horse. But
surprise of the Saracen, when dis-
examine the condition of his pros-
, he found himself suddenly within
the European, who had had recourse
e to bring his enemy within his reach.
deadly grapple, the Saracen was sa-
gility and presence of mind. He un-
sword-belt, in which the Knight of
had fixed his hold, and thus eluding
sp mounted his horse, which seemed
motions with the intelligence of a hu-
and again rode off. But in the last
he Saracen had lost his quiver of ar-
f which were attached to the girdle,
obliged to abandon. He had also
in the struggle. These disadvan-
o incline the Moslem to a truce:
d the Christian with his right hand
no longer in a menacing attitude.

- - - -

is truce betwixt our nations,' he
gua franca commonly used for the
mmunication with the crusaders;
should there be war betwixt thee
t there be peace betwixt us.'
e now arrived at the knot of plam-
fountain which welled out from
hade in sparkling profusion.
spoken of a moment of truce in the
and this, a spot of beauty in the
le desert, was scarce less dear to
n. It was a scene which perhaps,
re have deserved little notice; but
peck, in a boundless horizon, which
refreshment of shade and living
lessings, held cheap where they are
dered the fountain and its neighbour-
paradise. Some generous or chari-
e yet the evil days of Palestine be-
ed in and arched over the fountain,
from being absorbed in the earth,
the flitting clouds of dust with
t breath of wind covered the desert.
now broken, and partly ruinous;
far projected over, and covered in
that it excluded the sum in a great
its waters, which, hardly touched
g beam while all around was blazing,
repose, alike delightful to the eye
ination. Stealing from under the
e first received in a marble basin,
much defaced indeed, but still cheering the eye, by shewing that the place was anciently considered as a station, that the hand of man had been there, and that man's accommodation had been in some measure attended to. The thirsty and weary traveller was reminded by these signs, that others had suffered similar difficulties, reposed in the same spot, and, doubtless, found their way in safety to a more fertile country. Again, the little scarce visible current which escaped from the basin, served to nourish the few trees which surrounded the fountain, and where it sunk into the ground and disappeared, its refreshing presence was acknowledged by a carpet of velvet verdure.

"In this delightful spot the two warriors halted, and each, after his own fashion, proceeded to relieve his horse from saddle, bit, and rein, and permitted the animals to drink at the basin, ere they refreshed themselves from the fountain head, which arose under the vault. They then suffered the steeds to go loose, confident that their interest as well as their domesticated habits, would prevent their straying from the pure water and fresh grass.

"Christian and Saracen next set down together on the turf, and produced each the small allowance of store which they carried for their own refreshment. Yet, ere they severally proceeded to their scanty meal, they eyed each other with that curiosity which the close and doubtful conflict in which they had been so lately engaged was calculated to inspire. Each was desirous to measure the strength, and form some estimate of the character, of an adversary so formidable; and each was compelled to acknowledge, that had he fallen in the conflict, it had been by a noble hand.

"The champions formed a striking contrast to each other in person and features, and might have formed no inaccurate representatives of their different notions. The Frank seemed a powerful man, built after the ancient Gothic cast of from, with brown hair, which, on the removal of his helmet, was seen to curl thick and profusely over his head. His features had acquired, from the hot climate, a hue much darker than those parts of his neck which were less frequently exposed to view, or than was warranted by his full and well opened blue eye, the colour of his hair, and of the mustaches which thickly shaded his upper lip, while his chin was carefully divested of beard after the Norman fashion. His nose was Grecian and well formed; his mouth a little large in proportion, but filled with well-set, strong, and beautifully white teeth; his head small, and set upon the neck with much grace. His age could not exceed thirty, but if the effects of toil and climate were allowed for, might be three or four years under that period. His form was tall, powerful, and athletic, like that of a man whose strength might, in latter life, become unwieldy, but which was hitherto united with lightness and activity. His hands, when he withdrew the mailed gloves were long, fair, and well proportioned; the wrist-bones peculiarly large and strong; and the arms, themselves remarkably well-shaped and browny. A military hardihood, and cereless frankness of expression, characterized his language and his motions; and his voice had the tone of one more accustomed to command than to obey, and who was in the habit of expressing his sentiments aloud and boldly, whatever he was called upon to announce them.

"The Saracen Emir formed a marked and striking contrast with the western crusader. His stature was indeed above the middle size, but he was at least three inches shorter than the European, whose size approached the gigantic. His slender limbs, and long spare hands and arms, though well proportioned to his person and suited to the style of his countenance. did not at first aspect promise the display of vigour and elasticity which the Emir had lately exhibited. But on looking more closely, his limbs, where exposed to view, seemed divested of all that was fleshy or cumbersome; so that nothing being left but bone
brawn, and sinew, it was a frame fitted fo
ertion and fatigue far beyond that of a
champion, whose strength and size are counterbalanced by weight, and who is exhausted by his own exertions. The countenance of the Saracen naturally bore a general national resemblance to the eastern tribe from whom he descended and was as unlike as possible to the exaggerated terms in which the minstrels of the day were wont to represent the infidel champions, and the fabulous description which a sister art still presents upon sign-posts. His features were small, well-formed, and delicate, though deeply embrowned by the eastern sun, and terminated by a flowing and curled black beard, which seemed trimmed with peculiar care. The nose was straight and regular, the eyes keen, deep-set, black, and glowing, and his teeth equalled in beauty the ivory of his deserts. The person and proportions of the Saracen, in short, stretched on the turf near to his powerful antagonist, might have been compared to his sheeny and crescent-formed sabre, with its narrow and light, but bright and keen Damascus blade, contrasted with the long and ponderous Gothic war-sword which was flung unbuckled on the same sod. The Emir was in the very flower of his age, and might perhaps have been termed eminently beautiful, but for the narrowness of his forehead, and something of too much thinness and sharpness of feature, or at least what seemed such in an European estimate of beauty."

From the fountain, the warriors pass among the rocky precipices which bound the desert, and are unexpectedly met by Theodrick, the Hermit of whom Sir Kenneth is in quest. His conduct betrays madness, real or pretended; but in the sequel he conducts them to his cell, and entertains them for the night. This cell is a part of a secret but extraordinary chapel, in which the Scottish knight meets with several adventures, the principal of which is, being favourably recognized by the lady of his love, Edith Plantagenet, a niece of Cour de Lion's, who is on a pilgrimage there with the Queen and other ladies, to pray for the restoration of the King to health.

The scene now shifts to the sick Richard in his camp:

"It was on the decline of a Syrian day that Richard lay on his couch of sickness, loathing it as much in mind as his illness made it irksome to his body. His bright blue eye, which at all times shone with uncommon keenness and splendour, had its vivacity augmented by fever and mental impatience, and glanced from among his curled and unshorn locks of yellow hair, as fitfully and as vividly, as the last gleams of the sun shoot through the clouds of an approaching thunderstorm, which still, however, are gilded by its beams. His manly features showed the progress of wasting illness, and his beard, neglected and untrimmed, had overgrown both lips and chin. Flinging himself from side to side, now clutching towards him the coverings, which at the next moment he flung as impatiently from him, his tossed couch and impatient gestures shewed at once the energy and the reckless impatience of a disposition, whose natural sphere was that of the most active exertion.

"Beside his couch stood Thomas de Vaux, in face, attitude, and manner, the strongest possible contrast to the suffering monarch. His stature approached the gigantic, and his hair in thickness might have resembled that of Samson. though only after the Israelitish champi-
had passed under the sheers of the
De Vaux were cut
inclosed under his

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helmet. The light of his broad, large hazel eye, resembled that of the autumn morn, and it was only perturbed for a moment, when from time to time it was attracted by Richard's vehement marks of agitation and restlessness. His features, though massive like his person, might have been handsome before they were defaced with scars; his upper lip, after the fashion of the Normans, was covered with thick mustachios, which grew so long and luxuriantly as to mingle with his hair, and, like his hair, were dark brown, slightly brindled with grey. His frame seemed of that kind which most readily defies both toil and climate, for he was thin-flanked, broad-chested, longarmed, deep-breathed, and strong-limbed. He had not laid aside his buff-coat, which displayed the cross cut on the shoulder, for more than three nights, enjoying but such momentary repose as the warder of a sick monarch's couch might by snatches indulge. He rarely changed his posture, except to administer to Richard the medicine or refreshments, which none of his less favoured attendants could persuade the impatient monarch to take; and there was something affecting in the kindly, yet awkward manner, in which he discharged offices so strangely contrasted with his blunt and soldierly habits and manners."

In a colloquy between them the portraits of the allied Christian leaders, Philip of France, Leopold of Austria, the grand Master of the Templars, Conrade Marquis of Montserrat &c. are admirably painted. It is evident that disunion has crept into the host, and that all but Richard are tired of the Crusade, and only want a fair excuse for withdrawing from it.

The next personage of note with whom we are made acquainted, is a Moorish physician, who comes pledged from Saladin, to cure his warlike rival of his grievous malady. He first exerts his *talismanic* skill on Straughan, the only remaining follower of Sir Kenneth.

"Beside the couch, sat on a cushion, also composed of skins, the Moorish physician of whom Sir Kenneth had spoken, cross-legged, after the Eastern fashion. The imperfect light showed little of him, save that the lower part of his face was covered with a long black beard, which descended over his breast—that he wore a high *tolpach*, a Tartar cap of the lamb's wool manufactured at Astracan, bearing the same dusky colour, and that his ample caftan, or Turkish robe, was also of a dark hue. Two piercing eyes, which gleamed with unusual lustre, were the only lineaments of his visage that could be discerned amid the darkness in which he was enveloped."

The faithful Vaux is unwilling to trust his dear master in the hands of this infidel, and his reception is altogether characteristic and curious:

"Richard took a scroll, in which were inscribed these words: 'The blessing of Allah and his Prophet Mahommed,' (Out upon the hound! said Richard, spitting in contempt, by way of interjection), 'Saladin, King of Kings, Soldan of Egypt and of Syria, the light and refuge of the earth, to the great Melech Ric, Richard of England, greeting. Whereas, we have been informed that the hand of sickness hath been heavy upon thee, our royal brother, and that thou hast with thee only such Nazarene and Jewish mediciners, as work without the blessing of Allah and our holy Prophet, (Confusion on h[illegible]

the English monarch), 'we have therefore sent to tend and wait upon thee at this time, the physician to our own person, Adonehecel Hakim, before whose face the angel Azrael speads his wings, and departs from the sick chamber; who knows the virtues of herbs and stones, the path of the sun, moon, and stars, and can save man from all that is not written on his forehead. And this we do, praying you heartily to honour and make use of his skill; and that, not only that we may do service to thy worth and valour, which is the glory of all the nations of Frangistan, but that we may bring the controversy which is at present between us to an end, either byhonourable agreement, or by open trial thereof with our weapons, in a fair field. Seeing that it neither becomes thy place and courage, to die the death of a slave who hath been overwrought by his task master, nor befits it our fame that a brave adversary be snatched from our weapon by such a disease. And therefore, may the holy———'

"'Hold, hold,' said Richard, 'I will have no more of his dog of a Prophet! It makes me sick to think the valiant and worthy Soldan should believe in a dead dog. Yes, I will see his physician. I will put myself into the charge of this Hakim—I will repay the noble Soldan his generosity—I will meet him in the field, as he so worthily proposes, and he shall have no cause to term Richard of England ungrateful. I will strike him to the earth with my battle axe—I will convert him to Holy Church with such blows as he has rarely endeared: he shall recant his errors before my good cross-handled sword, and I will have him baptized in the battle-field, from my own helmet, though the cleansing waters were mixed with the blood of us both. Haste, De Multon, why doest thou delay a conclusion so pleasing? fetch the Hakim hither."

Vaux, however, consults the Archbishop of Tyre, before performing this service—and

"The bishop heard the doubts which De Vaux stated, with the acuteness of intelligence which distinguishes the Roman Catholic clergy. The religious scruples of De Vaux, he treated with as much lightness as propriety permitted him to exhibit on such a subject to a layman.

"'Mediciners,' he said, 'like the medicines which they employed, were often useful, though the one were by birth or manners the vilest of humanity, as the others are, in many cases, extracted from the basest materials. Men may use the assistance of pagans and infidels,' he said, in their need, and there is reason to think, that one cause of their being permitted to remain on earth, was, that they might minister to the convenience of true Christians—thus, we lawfully make slaves of heathen captives.—Again,' continued the prelate, 'there is no doubt that the primitive Christians and the services of the unconverted heathen—thus, in the ship of Alexandria, in which the blessed Apostle Paul sailed to Italy, the sailors were doubtless pagans, yet what said the holy saint when their ministry was needful—"*Nisi hi in navi manserint, vos salvi fieri non potestis*"—"Unless these men abide in the ship, be cannot be saved."—Again, Jews are infidels to Christianity, as well as Mahommedans. But there are few physicians in the camp excepting Jews, and such are employed without scandal or scruple. Therefore, Mahommedans may be used for their service in that capacity—*quod erat demonstrandum*.'

"This reasoning entirely removed the scruples of Thomas De Vaux, who was particularly moved by the Latin quotation, as he did not understand a word of it.

"But the bishop proceeded with far less fluency, when he considered the possibility of the Saracen's acting with bad faith; and here he came not to a speedy decision. The baron showed him the letters of credence. He read and re-read them, & compared the original with the translation.

"'It is a dish curiously cooked,' he said, 'to [illegible] palate of King Richard, and I cannot but have my suspicions of the wily Sarac[illegible] are curions in the art of poisons, and [illegible] per them that they shall be week[illegible] upon the party, during which time t[illegible] tor has leisure to escape. They can [illegible] cloth and leather, nay even paper and [illegible] with the most subtle venom—Our L[illegible] me!—And wherefore knowing this, h[illegible] letters of credence so close to my fa[illegible] them, Sir Thomas, take them speedily[illegible]

"Here he gave them at arm's length[illegible] some appearance of haste, to the bar[illegible] come, my Lord De Vaux,' he continu[illegible] we to the tent of this sick squire, whe[illegible] learn whether this Hakim hath really[illegible] curing which he professeth, ere we co[illegible] ther there be safety in permitting him[illegible] his art upon King Richard.—Yet hol[illegible] me first take my pouncet-box, for t[illegible] spread like an infection. I would a[illegible] use dried rosemary, steeped in venega[illegible] I, too, know something of the healing[illegible]

"'I thank your reverend lords[illegible] Thomas of Gilsland: 'but had I bee[illegible] to the fever, I had caught it long s[illegible] bed of my master.'

"The Bishop of Tyre blushed, [illegible] rather avoided the presence of the sick[illegible]

At length the physician is introduc[illegible] panied by the Grand Master of the [illegible] Conrade, Vaux, and others.

"Richard, when they entered his [illegible] immediately exclaimed, 'So ho! a g[illegible] lowship come to see Richard take his [illegible] dark. My noble allies, I greet you a[illegible] sentatives of our assembled league; R[illegible] again be amongst you in his former fa[illegible] shall bear to the grave what is left [illegible] Vaux, lives he or dies he, thou hast[illegible] of thy prince. There is yet anothe[illegible] fever hath wasted mine eyesight—wha[illegible] Scott, who would climb Heaven wit[illegible] der! he is welcome too, Come, Sir[illegible] the work, to the work.'

"The physician, who had alread[illegible] himself of the various sypmtoms of th[illegible] ness, now felt his pulse for a long time[illegible] deep attention, while all around stood[illegible] in breathless expectation. The sage[illegible] a cup with spring water, and dipt into[illegible] red purse, which as formerly, he too[illegible] bosom. When he seemed to think i[illegible] medicated, he was about to offer it[illegible] reign, who prevented him by sayin[illegible] instant. Thou hast felt my puls[illegible] my finger on thine. I too, as bec[illegible] knight, know something of thine art[illegible]

"The Arabian yielded his hand [illegible] tation, and his long slender dark fin[illegible] an instant, enclosed and almost b[illegible] large enfoldment of King Richard's [illegible]

"'His blood beats calm as an infa[illegible] King; 'so throb not theirs who p[illegible] De Vaux, whether we live or die[illegible] Hakim with honour and safety—[illegible] friend, to the noble Saladin. Sho[illegible] without doubt of his faith—should [illegible] be to thank him as a warrior shoul[illegible]

"He then raised himself in bed[illegible] cup in his hand, and turning to [illegible] and the Grand Master,—Mark wh[illegible] let my royal brethren pledge n[illegible] wine: To the immortal honour of [illegible] sader who shall strike lance or s[illegible] gate of Jerusalem; and to the sham[illegible] infamy of whomsoever shall turn[illegible] the plough on which he hath laid hi[illegible]

"He drained the cup to the bo[illegible] ed to the Arabian, and sunk back, [illegible] ed, npon the cushions which we[illegible] receive him. The physician, the[illegible] but expressive signs, directed tha[illegible] leave the tent excepting himsel a[illegible] whom no remonstrance could ind[illegible] draw. The apartment was cleared a[illegible]

(*To be Continued.*)

PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.